

NOVEMBER

# Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 13.—No. 46.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1849.

Whole No 676.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 15 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 15 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handled in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until for and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square. POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editor on business.

City Hotel.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

BY P. CONDON.

March 6, 1849.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY For Lung Complaints, and all Affections of the Respiratory Organs. The best Remedy ever known to man. For Coughs, Asthma, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages of Consumption, &c.

The time has come when Consumption may be checked among the human race. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, with chemical extract from the Wild Pine, &c., &c., is now everywhere acknowledged by Physicians, and all who have used it, to be the most efficacious preparation ever yet offered for the cure of diseases generally of the Chest and Lungs; and, on account of its wonderful popularity and ready sale, stands without a parallel in the history of medicine. It was discovered and first introduced by a regular physician and gentleman of high standing in Philadelphia, Pa. Its surprising efficacy against the debilitating effects of Wistar's Balsam, was made manifest by the fact that it was used by the late General Jackson, and made it the favorite medicine to be used by every family in our country, where Coughs, Colds, or other symptoms of consumption, have made their appearance. And with such astonishing efficacy has it gained in public estimation, and so extensively is it used, that we can with difficulty procure it from the proprietors, who are so situated as to be able to demand for it throughout the South.

TESTIMONIALS.

Read the following letter written to the proprietors at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16, 1847.

Messrs SANFORD & MEEK—Gentlemen: I take this opportunity to inform you of a remarkable cure effected in my own case, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I was attacked with violent cold, which seated upon my lungs, and during the space of five months, I labored under a distressing cough. I had quite lost all hopes of recovery, until about a week or so ago I was induced to try your Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before I had used half of one bottle, my cough was relieved, and I am now, by the blessing of God, and the further use of this Balsam, restored to perfect health. Yours respectfully

HARRIET S. MILL.

Our Agent at Jacksonville, Ala. writes us.

Mobile, May 9, 1849.

Messrs. Sanford & Meek—Gentlemen: I send you a letter from Dr. Dulany, a graduate of medicine, and one of our most skillful physicians, testifying to the remarkable effects of Wistar's Balsam in his own practice. He stands high in the profession here, and has a very extensive practice.

(Signed) G. A. STEVENS.

Dear Sir: I promised to inform you of the result of my trial of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry upon Mrs. M. I relieved her cough and her general health was so much improved that she labored entirely cured, and contrary to my advice she discontinued the use of it and all other remedies, and recommended her to sing in the Catholic Church. The consequence of this was, she had a return of spitting of blood. She was, however, using the Balsam again and in recovering under the use of it. The Balsam was also used by Mrs. M.'s family, and the result was, the youngest child, in a very violent case, which had been informed of in three hours, after taking three doses, was cured. The father, by taking one dose, before getting up, felt a wish to try this medicine in other cases, and on other patients. Yours, &c.

(Signed) B. DULANY, M.D.



BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Remember it is Wistar's Balsam that cures. Use no other. So extensive is the demand for this article, and such high reputation has it gained in every city, town and State in our Union, that other preparations have been started, bearing the name of Wistar's Balsam, and putting to market properties similar to those of the original, except that they are comparatively unknown, except to their proprietors, and their efficacy is, to say the least, doubtful. If you desire to be cured, commence at once the use of this Balsam—give it a fair and faithful trial, and you will find that your value will be added to the thousands already speaking in its praise. A few bottles of it, timely used, may save you in the end hundreds of dollars.

Price: 1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

The genuine article has the signature of the proprietors, SANFORD & MEEK, on the wrapper around each bottle.

SCOVILL & MEAD, Charleston street, New Orleans.

General Agents for the South Western States.

Wholesale and retail dealers in all the principal cities of the South.

Sold by HOKES & ABERNATHY, Jacksonville, Ala.

DICKINSON & EASLY, Alexandria, Va.

T. W. HUEY & Co. Talladega, Ala.

Salt Lake, Wholesale by Haydon Clark & Co. Mobile.

New York and Savannah

LINE OF

OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

THE splendid new steamer CHEROKEE

Capt. Thomas Lyon, (late of the Vm. Sen

brook) leaves Savannah for New York, on

WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, and on every

alternate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1,250

tons burden, built expressly for this trade in the

most substantial manner, and with every regard

to safety, comfort and speed.

The second steamer of the line, the TENNESSEE

is nearly ready, and will take her place in the

line in a few days, so that one will leave

New York and Savannah every Wednesday.

The facilities and advantages offered by this line

to the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee,

Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried

and appreciated.

Persons intending to take passage in this

line, are assured that the Central Rail Road

Company, with whom necessary, run a special

train to suit the arrival and departure of the

steamers.

For freight or Passage, apply to

PADELOFF & FAY, Savannah, or

SAM'L L. MITCHELL, 194 Front st.,

March 6, 1849.—N. Y.

A VOICE!!! FROM CALIFORNIA.

DOUGLASS'S

Fever and Ague Remedy.

The following letter from the most reliable

source, cannot fail to convince the most sceptical

that the above Remedy, is one of the best

Specifics ever offered to the public; more especially

when it is considered that the disease here

referred to, assumes its worst form, prostrating the

strongest man; and reducing those who are

scarcely recognizable by their friends after a

few weeks' sickness.

Capt. Spring informs me, that after he had

discovered all of this medicine, he was offered

\$1000 a bottle for some of it.

New York, May 10th 1849.

Mr. Isaac Osgood,

I took out with me, a few dozen bottles of

your Fever and Ague Remedy, not so much

a matter of profit, as to introduce into that section

of the country where it is so much needed, a

valuable Remedy for a disease so prevalent.

My business, prevented my giving that attention

to the sale of it, which it deserved, but it passed

from second hands, at a very much higher price

than that at which I disposed of it, at \$25 a

bottle, per bottle, and in no single instance

did I hear of its having been used, where it was

not attended with complete success.

From Mr. Satter (son of Capt. Satter at New

York), I have learned that "the above price" of

the medicine, has been paid for it, and that

many should go into the Gold regions without

being armed with this weapon of defence. There

have been a number of cases of distress and

suffering, wrought up by this disease, and

I believe this medicine, to be a complete

and perfect cure.

Signed, Yours truly,

J. D. SPRING.

For sale by WOODWARD & PORTER, Jack-

sonville, Ala.

Aug. 25, 1849. Am.

JEW DAVID'S

OR, HEBREW PLASTER.

A certain remedy for all fixed pains in the

Side, Chest, Lungs, Back, Bowels, Muscles,

Rheumatism in all its varied forms, Neuralgia,

Sciatica, Longue, Liver, Stomach, Spleen,

Acidities, Catarrhs, Venereal, &c., &c. For

the above complaints this plaster has no equal.

The great utility which it has already acquired,

not only in the old, but in the new-world—the

extraordinary cases it has performed in the most

extreme cases of suffering, have rendered it

such a reputation, that the proprietors have

recently been able to supply half the demand.

The sale throughout every city, town and vil-

lage in the United States, are without a parallel.

A circumstance not surprising when the vast

amount of human suffering relieved by its use is

considered. In Spain, Doctors, themselves

inured to the most decided character, in New

York, Complaints, almost cases of twenty

years' duration, have been cured by its use.

As a support to the claims of this plaster, the

claims of the Hebrew Plaster, having since

been universally acknowledged. Those who are

laboring under weak backs, no matter how long

the cause the weakness may have originated—even

if such persons have been long in the possession

of the disease, the use of the Hebrew Plaster

will find the afflicted part suddenly restored

to its original soundness.

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if such persons have been long in the possession

of the disease, the use of the Hebrew Plaster

will find the afflicted part suddenly restored

to its original soundness.

None genuine without the signature of Jew

David, the wrapper around each box, price

50 cents per box. Each box contains sufficient

to cure eight or nine cases.

Sole wholesale and retail by SCOVILL &

MEAD, 100 Front street, New Orleans, General

Agents for the South and West. Sold also by

HOKES & ABERNATHY, Jacksonville.

DICKINSON & EASLY, Alexandria, A.

T. W. HUEY & Co. Talladega, A.

S. W. ROBBINS, Cape Springs, Ga.

J. D. DICKSON, Rome, Ga.

Sole Agent, Wholesale by Haydon, Kesse & Co

No 80, Maiden Lane, N. Y. Haydon,

Marshall & Co. and P. M. Cohen Charles-

ton, N. Y.

Jan. 2, 1849.

Risey's Sarsaparilla.

THIS is a Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla,

carefully prepared from ingredients that are

recommended by medical men as the most certain

for the cure of Chronic, Humoral, Scrofula,

Eruptions on the Skin, and all those diseases arising

from an impure state of the blood, the im-

proper use of Mercury, &c.

Numerous certificates can be given of its effi-

cacy in curing what other preparations, bearing

the name of Sarsaparilla, have been in use sufficient-

ly long to establish its superiority over all others.

It is made up in a bottle, and is sold according to

a formula approved by the medical faculty, we

would only refer to them in the number of

subscribers, of some of whom it is said that they

The following is said to be the last poeti-

cal effusion of Edgar A. Poe, whose death

was noticed in a late number of our paper:

Annabel Lee.

It was many and many a year ago,

In a kingdom by the sea;

That maiden lived when you may know

By the name of Annabel Lee;

And this maiden she lived with no other thought

Than to love and be loved by me.

I was a child and she was a child—

In this kingdom by the sea;

But we loved one another as more than loves

That may seem—

With a love that was more than love—

And their minds were

As the waves of the sea;

And their little bodies

As the waves of the sea;

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## Latest News.

By Express and Telegram to Liverpool, for the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

LONDON SATURDAY, OCT. 6th, 1845.

10 1/2 o'clock A. M.

The Times of this morning has letters of the 27th ult. from its correspondent at Naples, giving some curious information concerning the large United States fleet now in that Bay.

The note of Lord Palmerston in regard to Turkey, and the answer, have been communicated by the King of Naples to the Great Powers.

The affairs of Sicily are nearly arranged. Prince Casarino is to be Vice Roy. The island is to have a separate administration and a Consulta and a Chambers at Palermo.

The constitutional confirms the intelligence that a joint note of the English and French Governments had been sent to Peterburg, which that journal expects will have the effect to prevent a rupture between Russia and Turkey.

The Marseille Courier says news had been received from Alexandria, that the Marlin steamer had been sent from Malta to Corfu, to Admiral Noots, with very important despatches on the affairs of Constantinople. The whole English fleet is to proceed to the Dardanelles.

London.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, yesterday, and lasted two hours.

Portsmouth, Friday.—Several other vessels are about to be commissioned; among them are the confidant, Vulturno, Firebrand, Spi-fire, and Terrible.

The London Board of Trade returns for the month ending 31st of September, present most favorable result—increased exports as compared with Sept. last year, £1,816,002, being, with exception of previous months, the largest increase that has yet occurred. Only two items—Butter and Salt—show a decrease. Total increase on first eight months of this year, as compared with last year, £7,570,000.

Imports.—Grain and Flour, large increase, but consumption greater than supply. Coffee and Wine decrease, Sugar and Tea much increased; Brandy, doubled; wax, hemp and wool, great increase; cotton, silk and tallow, falling off; large business in hides, and metals, except spelter; decrease in British timber, increase in cotton; decrease on both during year.

Rainbow.—The Sea Gull, from Brazil, brought 390 lbs. weight of gold for the St. John del Rey Company.

The Vienna Lloyd's Journal states that 500 Hungarian refugees are lodged on a vast plain at Widdens, entirely surrounded by Turkish troops, Kossuth, Bem, and the other chiefs, were lodged in High Fortresses.

On Thursday night, Captain John Farmer Monkhous, residing at the Mall Chiswick, London, was fired at by his son, a sailor 27 years of age, who, it appears, called at his house, asked to see his father, and immediately drew a pistol, wounding him in the throat. The Captain was alive last night, but in a most dangerous state. The assassin is in custody. It is stated that, owing to his conduct, his father had to leave him and his wife, and that he had been expelled from his house.

The Paris Moniteur of last night states that the French Government entirely disavows the conduct of M. Poussin. It also announces the appointment of M. Bois Le Comte, at present French Minister at Turin, to be Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. He is to be replaced at Turin by M. Lucien Murat.

The Turkish Ambassador in Paris had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday, which lasted two hours.

From the N. O. Pleveaux, Oct. 20.

From Tampico.—By the arrival here this morning of the schooner Oregon, Capt. Trenia, from Tampico the 5th instant, we have received files of the El Siglo, from the city of Mexico, to the 22d ult., and of El Defensor and Noticiero, of Tampico, to the end of September.

It appears that the account we formerly gave of the defeat of the Indians in the Sierra Gorda were not exaggerated. Gen. Uruga, the victor at Saltillo, has very handsomely refused a sum of money offered by the Government to him and his officers for their bravery; on the plea that acceptance of it would degrade the profession of arms.

The cholera nearly ceased its ravages throughout Mexico.

The hostile Indians on the frontiers have received severe chastisement in several encounters lately from American guerrilla parties in the service of Mexico.

The Siglo says that rumors are rife about another attempt at revolution, in order to replace Santa Anna in power. It depreciates such a movement, and points to three successive unfortunate administrations of the ex Dictator as evidence of his fatal influence on the country.

The Tampico Defensor says that President Herrera has sent an order to the district of Tamaulipas to collect information on the imputed crimes of Don Jesus Cardenas the Governor of that State, with a view to his being brought to punishment. The Defensor calls aloud for Cardenas's dismissal from office, previously to the collection of evidence against him, and is unsparing in denunciations against both him and Col. Canales, his creature.

The Gregon brought on freight \$29,503 00 consigned to different commercial houses in this city.

DEATH OF GORGEY.—The London Times correspondent writes from Vienna on September 30th. As all our papers have this morning made mention of the reported tragedy at Klagenfurt, I now inform you that it is universally said that Gorgey has been shot by Count Edmund Zichy, whose brother was hanged by Gorgey's order in the Banubian island of Cosopol. It is not positively known whether the insurgent chief fell in a duel or not. The account which I have heard is that Count Zichy walked up to Gorgey, who was sitting in a coffee-house, and shot him dead on the spot. I simply state the current report without any way vouching for its correctness.

## Song of an American Editor.

BY WILLIAM M. FARRAR.

I'm of the Press! I'm of the Press,

Along a simple chair;

I ask no other majesty

Than strikes the gazer there

The horse of the obeys my nod;

My couriers walk the sea;

The lightnings lift their flaming manes,

At Art's command for me.

I'm of the Press! I'm of the Press!

Do monarchs wear the crown?

I wait my pen across the page.

And crowns have tumbled down.

The clouds float on—the nations strive,

Without, the thunder rolls;

Within, I brood the quiet thought

That changes all the souls.

I'm of the Press! I'm of the Press!

The Dead around me throng;

Their awful voices whisper Truth!

Their eyes forbid the Wrong.

From them I gather joy and strength,

Nor heed pale Error's curse,

My faith in God large as the arch

He gave His Universe.

I'm of the Press! I'm of the Press!

My host embattle types;

With them I quell the tyrant's horde

And rear the stars and stripes,

I give my hand to all my race,

I utter Freedom's cry,

I say my say, and bend my knee

Alone, alone to God.

The following Tragic Tale, related in the N. York Courier des Etats Unis, affords another proof that truth is stranger than fiction.

Among the strangers of distinction who for many years came to spend the winter in Paris, were M. and Madame Arcos, Spaniards of immense wealth. Failing to make their usual visit last winter, it was thought their Castilian pride could not accommodate itself to republican rule but it afterwards appeared their absence arose from a far different cause. M. Arcos like his countryman Aguado, had made his own fortune. He began life as a pedlar and small retail trader; and having thus accumulated some funds, he engaged in stock speculation then became contractor for the salt tax in Spain, and finally while still young retired from business a millionaire.

He might have enjoyed his fortune long and happily; but in endeavoring to indulge a pardonable vanity, he lost both fortune and life. It appears that M. Arcos, while yet poor, had made a voyage to Chili, and there became smitten with a young lady of respectable family, who were proud of their rank, her uncle being no less a personage than the Bishop of Santiago. So that, it being thought a great piece of presumption in a poor, unknown man to expect a Bishop's niece, he met with a rude rebuff on demanding her in marriage. But as the young lady was willing to give her consent, that of the Bishop was not again asked; and having married in secret, the young couple departed for Europe.

After becoming wealthy, M. Arcos wished by displaying it with his wife, to triumph over the family that had once despised him. Instead then of going to Paris last winter, M. and Madame Arcos departed for Chili in a vessel which they purchased and furnished at great expense. They carried with them all the apparatus of luxury and show: diamonds, carriages, and servants in rich liveries. Nothing was forgotten that might serve to dazzle their disdained relatives. After a pleasant voyage, they arrived in Chili; but they had still before them a land journey of 300 miles, before they could arrive at the city where the family of Madame Arcos resided. They were informed that the road was infested by bands of robbers, so ferocious that they even fed on the flesh of their victims!—and were advised to wait until those bands had been dispersed.

But M. Arcos, impatient to enjoy the triumph of his self-love, procured an escort of one hundred well armed men, and set out on his journey with all his train. Letters recently received from Valparaiso contain most melancholy intelligence concerning the unfortunate travellers. About half way the caravan was attacked; part were killed; part escaped by flight; and the rest, with M. Arcos and his wife, were made prisoners, and after being robbed of all their property, were put to death on the spot!

What I Have Noticed.

I have noticed that all men speak well of all men's virtues when they are dead; and that tomb stones are marked with epitaphs of good and virtuous. Is there any particular cemetery where the bad men are buried?

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is "forgive us our debts" but makes every body pay who owes him to the uttermost farthing.

I have noticed that Death is a merciless judge, though not impartial. Every man owes a debt—Death summons the debtor, and he lays down his dust in the currency of mortality.

I have noticed that he who thinks every man a rogue is certain to see one when he slaves himself, and he ought, in mercy to his neighbors, surrender the rascal to justice.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the wise man's jewel, the rich man's trouble, the poor man's ambition, and the idol of all.

I have noticed that whatever is, is right with few exceptions—the left eye, the left leg, and the left side of a plum pudding.

I have noticed that merit is always measured in the world by its success.

I have noticed that in order to be a reasonable creature, it is necessary at times to be downright mad.

I have noticed that as we are always wishing instead of working for fortunes, we are disappointed, and call Dame Fortune blind; but it is the very best evidence that the old lady has most capital eye sight, and no "granny" with spectacles.

I have noticed that purses will hold pennies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that tombstones say

"Here he lies," which no doubt is often the truth, and if men could see the epitaphs their friends sometimes write, they would surely believe they had got into the wrong grave.—New York Spirit of the Times.

Taylorism.

In the last Mississippi we find the following declaration of Taylor democrats of Mississippi. It embodies, in a succinct form, some of the leading faults of Taylorism:

President Taylor has proved recreant to his promise not to be a party President, and to avoid all party schemes.

He has proved recreant to his promise to ally the violence of party proscription.

He has proved recreant to his promise, to make only "honesty, capacity, and fidelity," the three great requisites of political preferment.

He has discharged from office some of the most able and heroic soldiers of the war, and his own compatriots in arms.

He has avowed spirit of the war of 18.

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## THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, November 6, 1846.

PLANK ROADS.—The subject of building Plank roads is now exciting considerable interest in this and adjoining States. We could almost fill our paper with the reports of Engineers, proceedings of public meetings, &c.; but think it useless to do so in consequence of the great difficulty of exciting any serious and lasting interest on the subject of internal improvements.

The cities of Montgomery and Tuscaloosa are moving in earnest on the subject. The property holders of the latter city have lately, with almost entire unanimity, voted to increase the tax on Real estate, so as to enable the corporation to take \$5,000 of stock in a plank road leading in a northern direction. The citizens of this place and vicinity ought to obtain a charter for a Plank Road leading in the direction of Rome, or westwardly to the Coosa River, or towards Montgomery. Without occupying space here in the enumeration of advantages set forth in the Reports relating to this subject, we may be permitted to say, that experience has already proven, where the travel is extensive, that stock in Plank Roads is a safer and more profitable investment than that of Rail Roads.

We expect in our next paper to have something to say on the subject of a Plank Road from the Plaines, or some point on the Eastern side of this County, to West Point, Georgia; at which point it is said the Rail Road communication will be complete, by the 4th of July next, both to Montgomery, Ala. and Atlanta Ga.

The Tunnel on the Rail Road between Dalton and Chattanooga is said to be finished. The Chattanooga Gazette says the cars will run to Chattanooga before the first day of December.

PLANK ROADS.—We learn, says the Montgomery Journal of the 29th ult., that the stock, \$40,000, for the plank road from this city to Wetumpka is all taken. The estimate for the distance, which by the route selected is sixteen miles, is very liberal. It is expected that two-thirds of that sum may be ample; including the bridge and all other expenditures. The stock for the route above Wetumpka is, we are informed, progressing rapidly.

THE COTTON MARKET.—The favorable news by the Europa has had the effect of stimulating our market to an unwonted degree of activity. The sales during yesterday reached 5100 bales, an extraordinary quantity for this market. Prices gradually stiffened during the day, and in some of the closing transactions, Fair Cotton commanded 11 cents, being an advance of 3/4.—Charleston Mercury.

By Telegraph to Charleston.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29, 6 p. m.

The Cotton market to day was firm. At a 1/2 advance since the receipt of the Europa's news—the sales amounting to two thousand bales. Flour is unchanged. Corn has advanced 2 cents per bushel. Stocks are firm. Sterling Exchange 10 1/2 premium. Money easy. No important general news.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.

The sales of Cotton yesterday amounted to 4000 bales, at former prices. The Europa's advices were received late last night, and this morning holders have advanced their pretensions. Sales of Rice are being made at 3 1/2. Freights have declined, and those to Liverpool are quoted at 3/4 for Cotton.

Further by the Europa.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27, 1846.

The mails by the Europa were received at New York last evening. The sales of Cotton at Liverpool on Saturday, the 13th, amounted to 20,000 bales, at very full prices. Baring's Circular says that the advices by the Europa caused great excitement at Liverpool, and very heavy transactions took place 1/4 advance, and subsequently prices had further improved, and Middling Orleans was yesterday (12th) quoted at 5 1/2.

From Austria we learn that 200 vessels have been employed in conveying the sick and wounded from before Corin. Kossuth and Bem have embraced the Mohammedan faith.

A leading commercial house in N. Y. has received private letters from a mercantile house in Lisbon, containing information that the Government of the United States has instructed our Charged Affaires to demand of the Portuguese Government an unequivocal answer in reference to the claims of American citizens upon it for applications. The answer is to be given by the 1st November, and must be conclusive as to the determination on the Portuguese Government to pay or to resist payment.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 28, 12 m.

The English papers and circulars by the Europa have arrived. They contain nothing of importance in addition to what I have already transmitted. The quotations for Rice remain unchanged.

The English Government will oppose the claim of the American company in regard to the navigation of the River San Juan. They look upon it as a scheme based on speculation, and if the Americans persist in their claim they design to resist it. The London Times says, if the Americans intend to establish a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans open to the commerce of the world England will not oppose it.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27, 6 p. m.

The cotton market is slightly excited, the sales during the day having amounted to 3500 bales; at 11 1/2-8 for Fair Uplands and 12 Fair Orleans.

The sales since the intelligence by the Europa have been 7000 bales, and for the week 12,500 bales. The sales of Rice for the week have been 800 bbls at 3 1/2 a 3 3/4. Flour has declined 6d per bushel. Corn 64 a 68. Sterling Exchange, 10 1/2 premium.

COSTLY FIARE.—At the Fair of the American Institute, in New York, there is a piano-forte on exhibition which cost \$1,500.

## Extract of a Letter to the Editors.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

October 25, 1849.

The season for the advent of Congress approaching, many of the Members of Congress are arriving, and their friends and themselves are making arrangements for their journey here for the next session, running to August. Several have taken houses for that period.

A stormy session is anticipated by many and I shall not be surprised if some of the incidents of the recess will be the means of adding to the excitement already existing on the subject of the interference of the South: institutions in which they are in no wise interested, as located, except where they derive in kidnapping negroes—as many of these do—and then use them as domestics; and—

their wages are demanded by—

they are engaged in—

and will continue in this nefarious trade—

transgressor.

ment for kidnapping—

and Dixon's line.

each the best.

malady; and some

carries on this misguided question. Col. Benton, at this time, has the whole weight of the slave States in his keeping; and from the perseverance of his spirit, I shall not be surprised but that he will be able, in the end, to convince himself that if his opinion is not followed verbatim, it will still all become a howling wilderness, or a desolate waste." No "Free soiler" should be listened to on this subject; and Col. Benton having taken the "back track" on his former opinions, let him go to Mr. Van Buren and welcome; both can be spared and better men will soon occupy their former stations in our ranks.

Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, has read all "Free Soilers"—that is, synonymous to Abolition—a good and wholesome lesson and we hope the same sentiment will emanate from the South and South-west. Let an unbroken front be presented to the fanatics of the North and they will be forced to desist in their mad career of ambition and robbery.

Permit me to congratulate your State on the recent election; also the States of Georgia and Florida Stephens and Cabell two dough-faces in the next Congress will have to change their position or they will not speak the sentiment of their States, in reference to the Administration, which has been so signally condemned wherever elections have taken place. Stephens played traitor on the Compromise Bill, and has been rewarded by a new election—We pity the constituent that is, his heart can reward traitor to the South—that noble South, so full of chivalry and patriotic sentiment.

Yours,

TOMBIGBEE.

THE SELMA RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The delegates from Mobile to the Selma Convention returned to the city last evening. We learn that about FIVE HUNDRED delegates were in attendance. The Hon. W. R. KING was President of the Convention. Eloquent speeches were made by Messrs. Murphy of Greene, Store of Shelby, Parham of Amavia and others, and the utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed.

A splendid barbecue was given by the citizens of Selma, and the delegates were treated throughout with the most generous hospitality. The Convention adjourned to meet in this city at some day to be named hereafter. No doubt it is entertained that the road will be speedily commenced and pushed to an early completion. In three years, at farthest, the Tennessee and Alabama rivers will be connected by Railroad.—Mobile Advertiser 25.

A correspondent of the South Alabamian published in Greenville Butler county, says that during the summer of last year, there was an eruption in the earth eight miles north of that place. The eruption was so violent as to send clouds of dirt, &c., to a height of fifty feet. At the time of the occurrence a shaking of the earth was sensibly felt, but no noise was discerned by the people in the vicinity. On examination, it seems to have made vast chasms in the earth, the depth of which has not been ascertained.

Seven Days Later from Europe.

Arrival of the Europa.

Liverpool cotton market advanced 3/4 d. Heavy sales—Heavy cotton market advanced 2 francs.—Trade in manufacturing districts healthy—Money easy—Cotton market firm—Affairs between Russia and Turkey threatening—English and French fleets in action—100,000 Turks around Constantinople in arms—French Government repudiates M. Poussin—Pope afraid to return to Rome.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon private despatches were received in this city, announcing the arrival of the British steamer Europa Halifax, with the importance intelligence that the Liverpool Cotton market had advanced 3/4 d per lb.

The commercial advices brought by her, are gratifying, and will be read with interest. Cotton had advanced in Liverpool 3/4 a 3/4, and in Havre 2 francs.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—The aspect of affairs between Russia and Turkey was threatening.

The English and French fleets were ordered to the Mediterranean. Twelve English ships of war were in the Turkish waters.

TURKEY.—It is said one hundred thousand men in arms were around Constantinople.

FRANCE.—The French Government repudiates M. Poussin, but claims indemnity.

A conspiracy has been detected in Piedmont.

Rome.—The Pope is afraid to return to Rome.

It was rumored the Spanish troops would enter Rome.

Our despatch closes by saying "nothing else important."

Mice, when they get into cupboards, are apt to be piratical.

## A HORRID AFFAIR.

On Friday evening last, as the regular passenger train on the Macon & Western Railroad was coming from above, when some five miles from this place, the engineer discovered on the track, a negro girl with her head lying upon the railing. It was downy grade, and the car was going very rapidly which rendered it utterly impossible to stop it before reaching her. He sounded the whistle and used every means to prevent the catastrophe but to no effect. The whole train passed over her, almost entirely severing her head from her body and frightfully mutilating her otherwise. She was the property of Col. D. W. Collier, aged about 16 years, and was an active intelligent girl. It is supposed that in a fit of mental aberration, she placed herself in that position for the purpose of self-destruction. No cause is given for the horrid deed. Col. Collier is a man proverbially kind to his negroes, and has never struck this girl a lick, which makes it so much the more strange. No blame can possibly attach to the engineer, for we are assured that he used every means to prevent it.—Forth Bee, 11th inst.

London and Paris Fashion for October.

Dinner and in-door dress for the Country.

Jupon of white muslin, with a rich and deep border of needlework of an open pattern. Over this jupon is worn an open dress of figured silk pale lemon color and white. The corsage high, but opening about halfway down the front or the bottom in a point. Sleeves demi long and rather wide at the lower part; slit open and the opening confined by lacing. The fronts of this open dress are ornamented with a triple row of quilled ribbon of the color of the silk, and the ends of the sleeves are edged with a double row of the same quilled ribbon. Loose under-sleeves of white muslin richly ornamented with needlework, and slightly gathered up in the inside of the arm



## California.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.  
SACRAMENTO CITY, (Ca) Aug. 26.

We do not yet know the views of the public at home, in regard to this California, emigration. Does the gold still jingle as loudly across the Rocky mountains as it sounded in our hearing a few months since? Do you all still look upon California as the land of milk and honey, and gold, (milk here is 34 per gallon and honey \$2 per pound) with the same wide awake eye of faith? Are your ears still long enough to hear the flowing music of auriferous rivers, kissing every pebble of gold? We only know that the fever, somewhat subsided after thousands had been hurried off—We only wish to know whether we are considered scripturally as those, "not lost, but gone before."

Here, the public voice sounds almost in unison. The tone is winning—the cry is for home. Many who have grown suddenly wealthy, complain that California is rich in gold and "nothing else." The scores who are daily dying in the miasma of these marshes, may well raise a feeble wail from their unattended beds of death, and mourn for the comforts, the cooling medicines and the old religion of home; for all these they have left behind them. The thousands who are perishing upon the Plains and in the passes of the Sierra Nevada, may well lament that they rushed madly away from the rude plenty of their Western farms to die of starvation while their frames are still strong enough to wrestle agonizingly with the Great Conqueror and prolong their torments till death shall seem a pleasant sleep—a dream of rest. But the many who came to this land of feverish heat and slavish toil, forewarned that California was such a land, and after having lolled pantingly one noon in the shade; or married their clerical finger with one hour's toil, take hasty flight for San Francisco and the steamer, leaving their curse upon the country, deserve not the name of pioneers in the richest portion of the globe. Happy in their own estimation are those who can run home again, but the majority find themselves here without means, and are obliged to labor. From these men come grumbling, groans, curses "loud and deep."

Yet they should have foreseen all this, and unless they were fools, they did foresee it. Yet they moan like sick children. There is much excuse. I have told you of the heat; it seems, if possible, to increase. The nights are intensely chilly and require clothing for a New England winter. Every day exposed to these sudden changes, living at best in tents, or more usually in the open air; seeing their friends well on Sunday, and buried by Wednesday; men have some excuse for dread. The sickness here is very sudden and malignant. Bilious fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, liver complaints, and fever and ague, are the every day diseases which all must taste before they have lived here many days, and which have already filled the neighboring grave yard at Sutter's Fort. One month more of this blood-boiling atmosphere, and fatal sickness will, in the course of nature, complete the dread of season, and then for nine months will follow the healthy climate of the healthiest country in the world. We rest until that day shall come.

I am writing from the most interesting city of California. San Francisco is not the natural emporium of the commerce of this country, but circumstances have given it a rapid and bloated growth. In salubrity of air, excellence of harbor, and every thing which should form the greatest sea port, either Genoa or San Luis is acknowledged to be superior to San Francisco. But the latter is just at the entrance of the harbor and was first settled. It will probably remain for a long time the great city of California.

We live in a grove surrounded by marshes. Here is a beautiful lake filled with fish, the noble Sacramento hurries by—and Sutter's Fort rears its massive walls on the edge of the neighboring prairie. The prospect is delightful the air poisonous the miasma deadly. Yet this is the central point of all the mines—Stockton, our only rival, being insignificant in comparison. Our streets are filled by miners, merchants, hardy survivors from the Plains, and sleek-looking voyagers around Cape Horn. Here tools the traveler just arrived from Panama, exemplifying in his anxious look starved eye, that old maxim—"the more haste the worse speed." All these flourish around for several days with swelling hopes and, pompous words then disappear for some time until it is decided whether they shall crawl from their tents or be borne thence on the shoulders of comrades. The survivors then go down to San Francisco en route for home, or drag themselves towards the mines, or stay here to growl away their breath in cursing the day when they left their homes to hunt gold and the elephant.

The news from the mines in all directions is precisely what was expected. The snow is almost entirely gone, and all streams are so low that men may now calculate on an ounce daily by hard labor. There is much sickness among them, less however than at this place, for their air, though hot and dry, is perfectly pure. All the bars are now crowded, and the space allotted to each machine is much reduced. Quite brisk little speculations in "holes," "lodes," "frontage" etc. etc. are constantly in operation. Wall-st, itself could hardly bear comparison. Place two machines on a band of fourteen feet frontage, and one may make two pounds of gold before night, while the other is only washed to the value of two dollars. So much for luck. Yet still makes an essential difference. It is common saying that mining is a hard trade, and a man must be "pre-arranged" before he can become a master-workman. The old miners are lying still looking with derision on those who will work for an ounce a day, and only waiting for a few weeks to pass, when they can commence operations which will be worthy concessions to their astounding success last fall and winter.

There is still no law here, except that which springs from the love of justice, so thoroughly planted in the character of an educated nation. At San Francisco one often sees or hears of dead brawls; here, sometimes, very rarely in the mines. All who can find spare breath from busi-

ness or railing at California, are discussing the horrible fate of those hardy spirits who come over the Plains from Missouri. Some of these men are now among us. They are easily recognized by their tall and wasted forms; by their appearance of "indurated muscle," by the fixed and serious expression upon their faces. They have fled from pressing death for the last thousand miles over herbage plains and precipitous mountains. To save their lives they have been obliged to leave their little property on the road, and push by thousands of their countrymen. They were forced to live upon that, the loss of which must work the death of their friends. They pushed on by forced marches. They have arrived here exhausted and pressed. While they tell of their sufferings in the Sierra Nevada, they shake their heads and in tones almost a whisper, say that thousands must perish for want of food. When asked if there is grass enough for half the trains, the reply is almost invariable: "God knows—but I can't believe their lies."

When compared with the sufferings of this route the storms of Cape Horn, the delays of Panama and Mexico are unworthy of mention. One short month hence a story will be sent to the Atlantic States which will sadden the unthinking gaiety of childhood draw tears from the eyes of all who love their fellow men, and crush the widow's heart.

Surely the gold in California is not enough to pay for this! PHIL BRONZLE.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We were invited yesterday to visit a new machine for telegraphing, which is the invention of Mr. Johnson of Oswego. The principle of it is, in the fact that it uses shot, or the dropping of shot to make marks, indentations or signs, on a white sheet of paper. The motive power of electricity, or of magnetism Mr. Johnson does not seem to patent but he has patented the use of it for making signs, and what we call, the power of invigorating the current of electricity by relays of batteries. Mr. Johnson uses the common motive of electricity to drop his shot; but when the shot are dropped then another very simple arrangement makes with them the mark on paper! These shot return in an ever revolving wheel and thirty of them do all the work. It seems to us that the thing will work, and well—and with all necessary speed.

Mr. Johnson has procured a patent for his invention, and it is one with which Mr. Morse cannot pretend even to come into competition. The motive power being common to all mankind, the only question left is the mode of making signs. Mr. Johnson's mode drops shot, and, altogether, makes the signs.

Thus, in case House's system will not work efficiently, of which we were in some doubt in consequence of the slow progress between this city and Boston and in case Bain's patent is not sustained, the old and violent monopoly is yet to be broken up by Mr. Johnson's invention. The elements are not yet to be monopolized for any one man, or set of men. Human ingenuity is too keen for that, even if law were so unjust as to grant such a monopoly.

(N. Y. Express.)

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—The Engineers this week completed the final location of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, from the Cumberland mountain to Chattanooga. We understand from them that it is not determined whether the road will cross the river in this State or Alabama. If the Company succeed in getting a favorable location from the State of Alabama, for that portion of the road which would run through that State, they will cross the river below the Island in Alabama, if not it will cross above the Island, and be located entirely in this State. The Directors are called on to meet on the 7th proximo, to transact some important business. They will have another meeting in December, when it will probably be determined whether or no the road will be put under contract from the point where it crosses the river to Chattanooga forthwith.—Gazette.

ROBBERY BY CHLOROFORM.—The Low down correspondent of the New York Tribune says—"Our thieves are becoming more and more scientific. They rob by anaesthetics. A pleasant humanity this to make the abstraction of a purse as painless as the amputation of a limb. An old gentleman of London has been the first patient in the operation. 'The way of it was, that two stout men held him by the shoulder while a third immersed his nasal point in an apparatus charged with 'per chloride of form.' He afterwards described that he had an agreeable dream, which they took from him nearly every thing that was valuable about his person."

USEFUL INVENTION.—We were yesterday shown a "Bed Cooler," an ingenious machine, invented by Mr. Roeder, to supersede mosquito bars. The principal feature in the invention is a couple of fans, which may be placed under a bed tester, immediately over the sleeper or patient, (we have seen nothing which would suit the wants of an invalid better, and which, after the winding up of certain weights, will keep in motion during six hours. They are made of any weight or size, to work on a cradle or a French bedstead.

St. Louis Republican.

TEMPTATION.—How beautiful in the Lord's Prayer is the invocation of Lead us not into temptation. How much it expresses and what a volume of thought it opens. "Lead us not into temptation." The will may be strong but the heart is weak, and in an evil hour the tempted falls before the temptation. Temptation is a little rill which forms at first drop by drop—but follows its course, and it swells until it becomes a mountain torrent, which sweeps all before it. "Lead us not into temptation," flee from it as from a pestilence. Avoid it—your honor and happiness, all will be drawn into its vortex, and become a wreck upon the shores of time. "Lead us not into temptation."

"How late is it, Bill?"  
"Look at the 'bree' and see if he's drunk yet; if he isn't, it can't be too far eleven."  
"Does he keep such good time?"  
"Splendid! they regulate the town clock by his nose."

## [FOR THE REPUBLICAN.]

To Autumn.  
Solemn, yet delightful season,  
Thy strain is mournful to my heart;  
Thou art food for speech and reason,  
Of thy all, I ask a part.

All thy beauties bear inspection,  
Though my pleasure it alloys;  
It kindles, Oh! the sad reflection—  
Of my loved, my parted joys.

Once it was spring with me indeed,  
All was fairy-like with glee;  
But in thy sombre brow I read—  
That spring has past with thee and me.

Thou tellest me that time is fast—  
Hurrying us to meet our bier;  
That hope, and joy with us has past—  
And all that once we loved so dear.

Thy faded leaves but fall around,  
And leaves—these bleak and bare,  
Whisper—these damp cold ground,  
Say—'All must repair.'

But thou—  
Thou—  
Thou—  
Will yet in

So I hope to reason myself  
Where all hopes are ever vernal;  
Beyond the ken of mortal vision,  
And enjoy a Spring eternal.

## A Jewel.

Such children as the sweet little girl mentioned in the following touching incident from a Boston paper are indeed jewels. And in such a mould we hope the women of America may long be formed.—A Friend of the Family.

"A half score or more of Irish women have lately taken stands at the Park street corner of the Mall, where, with a few oranges and other fruit placed upon some temporary table or box, they remained from morning until night, perhaps clearing by their small sales from twelve to twenty shillings per day. They are mostly old women who can do nothing else for a living, and are patronized more from charity than from the temptings of appearance of their goods. One day last week one of these old women became quite ill from exposure to the sun and probably for want of proper nourishment, and was forced to leave her stand and seat herself against the iron railings of the Common in the shade. A little bright-eyed girl of thirteen summers saw her limp to the spot, and she observed the anxious eye of the old woman directed towards her little store of oranges, nuts and candy. 'Next, and these mine all,' she said, 'I'll go and sit there till you are better, and sell for you.'

"The little girl, dressed with much taste and richness, with an air that indicated most unmistakably the class to which she belonged, sat down upon the rough log behind the Irish woman's stands, assuming all the importance of a young saleswoman. She had never sold anything before in her life, but the people began to stop and wonder what it meant to see the beautiful child in that singular position.—The story was soon told by the bystanders, who had only to point to the poor woman. In a moment every one was seized with a very extraordinary desire for an orange, a handful of nuts or some candy, and our little beauty could hardly serve them fast enough. Many utterly refusing any change, gave her ninepence, a dime, or sixpence for a penny's worth of nuts or candy. It was all accomplished, very quickly, though the little girl was somewhat disconcerted, and had to be encouraged by a whisper now and then from one who need not be named for she was not accustomed to a crowd. "The table was soon swept, and we saw her pass her tiny hands full of silver, to the poor woman, who then realized the value of her small stock, and called on all the saints in the calendar to bless the kind-hearted child."

## Grist and Saw Mills.

THE undersigned having recently purchased the Grist and Saw mill lately owned by Mr. Reuben Lawson on Onatche, eight and a half miles west of Jacksonville; respectfully notifies the public that he is now engaged in putting the Mills and machinery in a complete state of repair. He is now prepared to grind corn, and fill bins for lumber of any desired size, quantity or quality. He will also be prepared before the next harvest to make flour of as good quality as any of the mills in this country ELIAS REID.

## Executors' Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' court of Benton county, Alabama, we will offer for sale to the highest bidder on the 24 day of December next, at the late residence of Billings Bridges, deceased, near Terrapin creek, on a CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, the one half interest of a parcel of land belonging to the estate of Billings Bridges, deceased, known as the South half of North East quarter of Section nine, Township 13, Range 11, in the Coosa Land District.

Bond and approved security required.  
WM. L. WHITLOCK,  
BALIUS BRIDGES,  
Nov. 6.—61. Administrators.

## NOTICE.

I WILL expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in the town of Jacksonville, before the Court House door, on the first Monday of December next, the following property to wit: 27 Acres of land—the S W corner of N E 1/4 of Section 22, T 15, R. 8, East, in the Coosa Land District: Also one negro Girl named Lusa, age 15 years; collar, black—pointed out by Wm. Board as the property of Wiley Arterberry, to satisfy one \$10 directed to me from Talapoosa county circuit court, and against said Wiley Arterberry and Wm. Ford; 6 f in favor of the State of Alabama for the use of of Talapoosa county. This 2d day of November, 1849.

C. SUBLETT, Sef.  
Nov. 4 1849.

Dr. Brown courted a lady unaccountably for many years, during which time he every day drank her health; but being observed at last to omit the custom, a gentleman said—"Come Dr., your old toast." "Excuse me," as I cannot make her Brown, I'll toast her no longer."

"I live in Julia's eyes," said a loverlain swain.  
"I don't wonder at it," said Bemus, "for I observed that she had a sty in one when I last saw her."

## Rome Prices Current.

Apples, Green, do bushel,	75 a 80
Bacon, Ham, do pound,	7 a 8
Shoulders, do do	5 a 6
Sides, do do	5 a 6
Bagging, Dundee, do yard,	10 a 12
do, Kentucky, do do	10 a 12
Gummi, do do	23 a 24
Butter, country, do pound,	10 a 12
Brown, do do	10 a 12
Candles, Tallow, do do	16 a 18
Spermaceti, do do	45 a 50
Adamantine, do do	38 a 40
Coffee, Java, do sack,	14 a 16
Cuba, do do	9 a 10
Laguira, do do	9 a 10
Corn, do bushel,	40 a 45
Corn Meal, do do	50 a 60
Cheese, Lake Hope, do do,	18 a 19
do, Nantux, do do	18 a 19
Cotton, do do	10 a 12
Flour, do pound,	4 a 5
Fish, Market No. 2, do do,	12 a 13
Hides, Green, do do	5 a
Iron, do do	8 a 10
do, English, do do	5 a 6
do, Swedish, do do	6 a 7
do, Band, do do	7 a 8
Lead, do do	11 a 12
Liquors, Brandy, (Cognac), do gallon,	1,50 a 2,00
Champagne, do do	1,00 a 1,50
Whisky, do do	1,00 a 1,50
Rum, do do	45 a 50
Gin, do do	50 a 60
Wine, Sweet, do do	1,00 a 1,50
Port, do do	1,00 a 1,50
Molasses, do do	35 a 40
West India, do do	40 a 45
Syrup, do do	50 a 55
Peanut, Dry Pared, do bushel,	75 a 80
Nuts, Unpared, do do	75 a 80
Peas, do do	35 a 37
Beans, do do	30 a 32
Rice, do do	61 a 62
Salt, Liverpool, do sack,	2,50 a 2,60
do, Table, do do	20 a 22
Cocoa, do do	50 a 60
Sugars, New Orleans, do barrel,	9 a 10
Portwine, do do	9 a 10
Sauza Cruz, do do	10 a 11
Refined, do do	11 a 12
do, do, do do	12 a 13
Cheese, Northern, do pound,	12 a 14
Tallow, do do	5 a
Teas, Gunpowder, do do	75 a 1,00
do, do, do do	75 a 1,00
Black, do do	75 a 1,00
Tobacco, Chewing, do do	25 a 30
do, Smoking, do do	10 a 15
Wheat, do bushel,	75 a 80
Wool, Raw, do pound,	22 a 25
do, do, do do	30 a 35
White Lead, in oil, do keg,	2,00 a 2,50
do, Dry, do do	19 a 22
Varnish, Copal, do gallon,	4,75 a 5,00
do, do, do do	4,00 a 4,50
Oil, Olive, do do	1,00 a 1,25
do, Linseed, do do	1,00 a 1,25

## CEDAR BLUFF FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the superintendence of the Rev. WILLIAM WOOD and Daughter, Miss JULIA A. R. WOOD, whose services have been procured for the year 1850, consisting of two Sessions of five months each.

## TERMS OF TUITION.

First Class.—Spelling book, reading, writing and first rules of Arithmetic, \$5 00 per Session.  
Second.—The above with Arithmetic advanced, Grammar, Geography, History, \$8 00.  
Third.—Including first and second with Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., \$10 00.  
Fourth.—Latin, Greek or French language, or all together, 12 50.

Lessons in Music on the Piano will be given at \$15 00.  
Lessons in Drawing, Painting, &c. at \$10 00, payable at the end of each session.

The Trustees bespeak a liberal patronage for the School. Boarding can be obtained in the village, in private families at reasonable rates.

ROBT. W. SMITH,  
JOHN L. HARRIS,  
Oct. 30, 1849. Trustees.

## Land for Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday, the 9th of December next, the North West fourth of Section 36, Township 13, Range 8 east, in the Coosa Land District.

Terms—one half down, the balance on twelve months credit.

HENRY McBEE,  
Adm. of the Estate of Jesse McBee deceased.  
Oct. 30, 49. n15—3t.

## State of Alabama,

DEKALB COUNTY.

Orphans Court, 10th October, 1849.  
THIS day John Potter, Administrator of the estate of James Potter deceased, filed his report, showing said estate insolvent; and proved the same to be so declared by the court.

Whereupon, it was ordered by the court that the 22nd day of November next be set apart to hear and determine the said allegation of insolvency, &c., and that publication be made once a week for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, notifying all persons in any wise interested in said decedent's estate, to be and appear at the clerk's office of said County Court, on the said 22nd day of November, to show cause, if any they have, why said estate should not then be declared insolvent, &c.  
Attest: A. W. MAJORS, Ck.

## NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned are hereby notified to pay up before the 25th of December next, as he is anxious to close his business, and will most assuredly place all notes and accounts, left unsettled at that time, in the hands of officers.

JOHN SPENCER.  
Oct. 23, 1849. n14—3t.

## E. T. SMITH.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.  
WILL ATTEND to all business in his profession, entrusted to his care in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and Talapoosa. Office in Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama.

References.  
Shackelford & Granger, Charleston, S. C.  
Hend & Davison, & E. E. Davie, Augusta, Ga.  
Wm. Johnson & Co, Rome, Ga.

## THE VOLUME FOR 1850.

Increase in size: Reduction to clubs.  
COMPETITION RENDERED IMPOSSIBLE.

THE CASH SYSTEM has been found so efficacious, by the subscriber, in increasing the circulation of this Magazine, that he is resolved to try what an increase in its size combined with a reduction to clubs, will do in still further enlarging his list. His ambition is to introduce it to introduce the Ladies' National for 1850 into every family in the United States, and thus give it the largest circulation ever attained by any American periodical.

Why pay three dollars for a Magazine if as complete a one can be obtained for two?  
As its name imports, this periodical is peculiarly a Magazine for the sex, and it is also, what no others are, thoroughly national. of domestic life; its tale: ution; and the general air: rature: erican: as on: tes: tele: and: cashion: patterns for: c., accompa: rscriptions, all in: every contemporary, make it: us, the best Magazine for ladies:

In 1850 great improvements will be made in the Magazine. The number of pages will be increased one third, which will make it the regular size of the three dollar books. In other respects also it will be rendered more splendid. Without abandoning its costly mazzettos, the Ladies' National will add new styles of illustration, in every walk of pictorial art. New type has been purchased, and engraved, and a new and thicker paper than that heretofore employed, been ordered. As the present number is an improvement on those that went before, so the number for 1850 will be as great an improvement as this.

The literary contents of the Ladies' National are, as has been already said, entirely by American authors. The best writers are uniformly employed, and the consequence is that the newspaper press, which has a good opportunity of comparing the Magazines, generally pronounce this periodical the most readable of all.

Practical stories of every day life, and tales founded on incidents that have actually occurred form the leading character of the Magazine. The best fiction indeed is scarce while it amuses. Hence no translation from immoral French authors, such as appear in other Magazines, shall deface the pages of the Ladies' National. Several powerful romances have been already purchased for 1850.

Single subscribers obtain this periodical at one dollar less than any other of similar character. Where a club sends \$10.00 or \$20.00, the Ladies' National can be had for little over a dollar. In point of price, therefore, no other Magazine can compete with it.

The good offices of its old patrons are solicited in extending the circulation of the Ladies' National. Go to work at once, kind friends, and canvass for large clubs! Whenever required, a specimen shall be sent, to show around.

It has been determined, for reasons before mentioned, to put the terms for 1850 at the following unprecedentedly low rates:

1 copy, \$2.00 full price, \$2.00.  
3 copies, 5.00 " " 6.00.  
5 copies, 7.50 " " 10.00.  
8 copies, 10.00 " " 16.00.  
17 copies, 20.00 " " 34.00.  
43 copies, 60.00 " " 86.00.

In all cases the money to be sent at our risk, and the letter franked, or postpaid. When the sum to be remitted is large, let a draft on a Philadelphia or New York bank be procured to our order, if possible. All the Magazines of a club must go to one post town, to come within these terms. Clubs in the city charged extra, if the Magazines are served at different houses.

As a premium for procuring any of the above clubs, a large and splendid engraving, of a size to hang up in a parlor, and valued at a print store at three dollars, will be sent.

CHARLES J. PETERSON,  
No. 93 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

## Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Joseph Brown, dec'd having been granted to the undersigned by the hon. the Judge of the Orphans' Court of Benton County on the 15th day of October, 1849:—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legallly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted are requested to make payment.

Wm R. BROWN, Adm.  
Oct. 16, 1849.—6t.

## MEN WANTED

To travel as agents for the History of the Mexican War.

THE publisher is now publishing the History of the Mexican War with Biographical Sketches of the Lives Gen. Taylor, Scott, Worth, Wool, Twiggs, Quitman, and several others; and most celebrated battles. Illustrated by numerous engravings and portraits.

By JOHN FOSTER, LL. D.  
A number of engraving and illustrations of great character are offered suitable employment, in circulating by subscription, the above Work in Alabama, and other adjoining States. The terms, which are very liberal, will be given on application to the publisher.

This Work will never be sold in the bookstores, but exclusively by Agents at a reasonable and uniform price.

H. MANSFIELD,  
Bookseller and Publisher.

13 York Street, New Haven, Conn.

## Administrators' Notice.

THE Undersigned Administrator of the estate of Agnes Barker dec. Hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present their duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

Wm C. BARKER, Adm.  
Oct. 9—6t.

## S. P. HUDSON,

Is receiving a good supply of  
FALL & WINTER  
GOODS,

Which he is offering very low for cash or to punctual customers on time.  
Oct. 16, 1849.—4t.

## READY MADE CLOTHING.

JUST received from Philadelphia and New York, for the Fall and Winter, at GEORGE STIPES STORE, a well made Stock of Overcoats, Sack and Business Coats; Fine Black Dress Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Silk Cravats—also Hats and Caps.—Dry Goods, Hardware, Crockery, Groceries, FACTORY TRUNKS, all of which will be sold uncommonly low. Call and examine.

All those indebted to me must come forward by December next and pay up without fail.  
GEORGE STIPES.  
Jacksonville, Oct. 16.—3m.

## Hudson, Terry & Wyly.

WILL close all their copartnership business, as soon as possible, all who are indebted to them will please call immediately and pay.  
S. P. HUDSON, acting partner.  
Oct. 19, 1849.—4t

## WRAY'S

Mammoth Library and Sale Stable.

THIS Establishment, consisting of three Stables upon Lawrence and the corner of Lawrence and Monroe streets, is now under the superintendence of Mr. James Johnson, late of Edgemoor, Ala. His skill, industry and devotion to business in his line, with his well known urbanity and gentlemanly conduct, warrants the proprietor in assuring the patrons of this extensive establishment, with ample means in hand, that none will leave dissatisfied.

Buggies and Horses, not inferior in quality or numbers to any establishment in the city, are to be found here, and at as reasonable rates. The accommodations for Brovers are unsurpassed, as all will testify who call and examine. Horses bought and sold on commission, and any other business in this line will be promptly attended to with a guaranty of satisfaction to parties interested. P. A. WRAY.  
Motgomery, Ala., Sept. 25. 3m.

## Western & Atlantic Railroad.







"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vehicle No 676

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The following are the Resolutions passed by the late Rail Road Convention assembled at Memphis, on the 23 Oct. The Convention continued in session four days; a large number of Delegates were in attendance, and with the exception of the 7th Resolution, which produced some excitement, the utmost harmony prevailed during the entire period of its deliberations.

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, that it is the duty of the General Government to provide at an early period for the construction of a National Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

2. Resolved, That to facilitate the accomplishment of this object, in the opinion of this Convention, it is the duty of the General Government to constitute an efficient and competent corps of engineers to make complete explorations and surveys of all the routes that have been designed by public opinion as proper for the line of this road.

3. Resolved, That after the proper survey shall have been completed, that in the opinion of this Convention it is the duty of the General Government to locate the line of the road; and in making the location, that route should be selected which is the easiest of access, best calculated to subserve the purposes of national defense, most convenient to the people of, and as far as practicable, central to the U. S. and upon which a railroad can be constructed on the cheapest and best terms.

4. Resolved, That to carry into effect the object of the first resolution, in the opinion of this Convention the public lands of the U. S. constitute a legitimate and proper fund.

5. Resolved, That after the construction of the national railway trunk from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, in the opinion of this Convention it is the duty of Congress to aid by the appropriation of the public domain in the construction of such branch railroads as will best connect it with the great Northern Lakes and the great thoroughfares leading to the Atlantic Ocean and with such other points on the Mississippi River as will connect it with the lines of improvement completed or in course of construction. And also to aid in the construction of branches from the main trunk to suitable points on the Gulf of Mexico either east or west of the Mississippi River.

6. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention it is the duty of the General Government to provide under liberal conditions for a connection between the main trunk of this national railroad and all railroads now made or which may hereafter be constructed by the authority of the several States and Territories of the Union.

A motion was then made to take up the report on the Tehuantepec route which prevailed, and was adopted unanimously.

The following is the report: Your committee would further report that in their opinion, it would be highly advantageous to the commerce of this country to have an immediate connection between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean. Many projects of greater or less promise for the purpose of constructing the necessary works to complete such a communication have been of late agitated and without in the present state of our knowledge upon the subject, pretending to decide upon their relative merits, they beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That while the contemplated railroad across the continent is being constructed a present communication between the States of this Union and the American and Asiatic coasts of the Pacific Ocean of vast importance to every portion of this community; that such communication can be obtained by ship canal or railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, Nicaragua, Panama, or across them all—whichever railroad or canals may be constructed by private enterprise; and this Convention, in order to encourage the undertaking and completion of such works, recommend the passage of a law by the Congress of the U. S. directing the Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy to make annual contracts for the transportation of the mails, troops and military and naval stores of the Government from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of the shortest, speediest and cheapest route.

The following special reports were also adopted: Resolved, That as an important means, a necessary preliminary to the construction of a railroad, it is the duty of Congress to take measures for the establishment of military posts from the western confines of our States, along the southern boundaries of our republic, and our Indian frontier to the Pacific Ocean.

That these posts should be established at all proper places, not far distant from each other, and that civilized and productive elements should be encouraged around them by sales and grants of pre-emption rights of the public lands to actual settlers, and by such other encouragement as may be deemed necessary, so that by these means ample opportunities may be afforded to our engineers for the immediate survey and reconnaissance of our possible lines lying between our Western and South Western States and the Pacific Ocean and so, also, that by these means safe, practicable routes, one or more, with facilities of travel, may be immediately formed for our citizens, and for the transportation of troops and munitions of war, &c. across our own territory, from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, and in order that our government may fulfill its recent treaty stipulations with Mexico.

This resolution was adopted. The Committee on Resolution to which was referred the resolution which declares that in the event of the appropriation by Congress of a considerable portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean; that at the same time liberal appropriations of the public lands lying within the limits of the States should be made to aid them respectively in their works of internal improvement, have had the same under consideration, and have instructed me to report—

That the claim of the States is equitable because the lands of the U. S. within the States, bear no charges for local improvements, nor are they improved by the Government.

## General Houston and Col. Wigfall

The N. O. Delta tells the following excellent anecdote:

In the late discussion which took place in Harrison county, Texas, between Gen. Sam Houston and Mr. Wigfall, the latter gentleman, complaining that the hero of San Jacinto had called him out of his name, by styling him "Mr. Wiggle-tail," begged that he might be excused for applying to the distinguished senator, the familiar abbreviation of "Sam." He knew it would be pleasing to the gentleman himself to be so styled, as an anecdote he would relate, would show. On the return of Gen. Houston from a visit to his old friend the Hero of the Hermitage, it happened that a friend dropped in to see the honorable senator. On entering his room great was the astonishment of the visitor, to find the Texas senator apparently sunk in grief and bawling in tears. "My dear General," exclaimed his friend, "what is the matter, what sorrow oppresses you, what grief distresses you so deeply?" "Oh, my dear friend," exclaimed the great Texas sobbing and blubbering, with the deepest anguish, "I—I have just returned—Oh!—ed from the—Oh, dear me!—the Hermitage—the residence—of my old—Oh! Oh! O! O! friend—Gen. Jackson; and as we parted, to meet, perhaps, no more in this sinful world—Oh! my dear friend, he addressed me not by the name of General or Mister or even Samuel Houston—but, my dear friend he called me by the endearing name, by which my mother knew me—my dear friend, Sam!—Oh!—And here the hero of San Jacinto burst into such a torrent of grief as to choke all utterance and induce his friend to wipe his tears with his handkerchief. The audience were convulsed with laughter at this story, and no one seemed to enjoy it more than Gen. Houston himself who arose and begged to interrupt his eloquent opponent for a moment, merely to say that he would make a child's bargain with him—If he would never again call him by the endearing name of Sam, he would never call him Col. W. "Wiggle-tail" again.

From the Charleston Times.

## The Fate of Editors.

A Nashville editor, Eastman of the Union has been elected Principal Clerk of the Tennessee House of Representatives. Editors in Tennessee are better and are better appreciated than in Alabama. At our last session, three or four (of both parties) received the quietus. Among them was Bob Downman a glorious fellow of infinite jest and flesh. He was a candidate for the Speakership of his circuit, and was beaten by the lamented Forney of Lowndes—now alas! no more.

How was it Bob that they beat you so badly—that you only got seven votes? asked Sam Hale, who had just got the same sort of treatment.

"Pshaw!" replied Downman, "there isn't reliable memory in the whole legislature I was just as good as elected—eighty-five votes—some of them I thought I would stay and take my commission along."

Tell us about it, said Sam. Just this way, I had the name of eighty five certain on my memorandum—and I was nearly afraid all marked 'pro' would vote for me, and give the other boys no showing. You observe, I did not want to hurt feelings.

Go on, said Hale maliciously forcing Bob to the point.

Well, when the Senate went into the Hall of the House, I took a seat in the lobby and pulled out my pencil and book and waited for a call.

I didn't expect many votes high up in the alphabet of the Senate, so when the clerk called on Mr. President? it didn't set back any of my recollections?—Mr. Forney?

Mr. Beckwith?—Mr. Forney?

Mr. Butler?—Mr. Forney?

Mr. Cooke?—Mr. Forney?

Mr. Dent?—Mr. Forney?

I didn't much expect any of these, so I only drew a long breath; but presently I got right down among my 'Jed' certain, ones—and was Mr. El?—Mr. Forney? Mr. T?—Mr. Forney? Mr. G?—Mr. Forney—and—ah! from that time out, through the Senate and the House, it was—with seven honorable exceptions—Forney! Forney! down plumb, to Young of Marengo?

"Along at first, I'd scratch out the name of one of the 'certain,' as I'd vote against me, and think I'd enough left any how. But they soon dropped so fast that I couldn't keep up, so I felt cursing my luck to be beaten so by some 'unbought' mistake—for I knew there was one, somewhere."

A mistake! How! how! roared the Senator Pastan.

"You may laugh if you choose," said Bob, but it was a mistake, as was very soon shown me."

Why? as soon as the election was over out came Jimmy Williams of Jackson, and said he my friend, I congratulate you on your triumphant election!

"Triumphant?—be-d—d," said I.

"Why, isn't your name Forney?"

"Forney!—the devil!"

"Well we all thought that was your name—you were the man we were voting for?"

So you see Sam," remarked Downman in conclusion, "I lost my election by making a favorable and agreeable impression on one hundred and odd gentlemen without insisting that each should take down my name!"

"That'll do, said Hale; and I'll go and do you up in an epigram." And he did, but like most of Sam's epigrams that is rather too unctious for our columns.

A guerrilla company of thirty American adventurers, employed by the Mexican State of Durango, against the Apache Indians, on the 3d of September encountered and put to flight a body of from two to three hundred of these formidable savages at a place called Talavera distant one league must ever be as of a sanguinary description. The Apaches lost a large number of their chiefs and warriors in killed and prisoners, while the guerrillas lost but one killed and eight wounded.

A gentleman lately went up with a balloon, in France, and crossing the Alps, he arrived at Turin, where he was detained for several hours.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, November 13, 1846.

We would remind those who may feel an interest in the proceedings of our State Legislature, which convened in Montgomery, yesterday, and also of the Congress of the United States, which will convene on the first Monday of next month, that the present would be a very favorable time to subscribe.

We design to keep our readers promptly and regularly advised of all the important proceedings of these two bodies; and in order to afford the same advantages to others who are not already subscribers to this or some other paper giving like information, we now propose to furnish our paper to all who may subscribe before the first day of January next at two dollars per year, payable within the first six months. Send in your names soon so as to take a fair and understanding start with the Legislature press.

The "Mountain Eagle," heretofore published at Dalton, Ga. and the "Rome Commercial Bulletin" have been united, and will hereafter be published at Rome, Ga. under the name of the "Eagle & Bulletin."

David S. Saxe, Esq. has retired from the Editorial management of the "Talladega Reporter," and his place has been supplied by N. G. Sholey, Esq. Mr. Saxe has since become Editor of the "Mac'n Republican."

John Cragin, Esq. former Editor of the Montgomery "State Gazette," has issued proposals for publishing a newspaper in Montgomery to be entitled the "Atlas."

LARGE POTATO.—We have been shown a potato, of the purple or African variety, raised by Mr. Wm. C. Hafford, which measured when taken from the earth, three feet in length, and seven inches in circumference, at the largest part.

The Fall term of our Circuit Court has been in session since Monday week, the Hon. GEORGE GOLDTHWAITE, presiding. The charge of the Judge to the grand jury has been, we believe, considered by all who had the pleasure to hear it, as characterized by unusual ability; and as evincing on the part of that officer a strong desire for the strict and impartial administration of even handed justice, the protection of the rights of the innocent, and the promotion of the welfare of the community.

The business of the Court too has been prosecuted with great industry, night sessions having been held, we believe up to the present time—sometimes till 10 or 11 o'clock at night.

Cotton Culture in India.—It is stated by the London Morning Chronicle, that the efforts which have been made for the last few years to make India a rival to the United States in the growth of Cotton have proved an entire failure. The cause of this failure may not only be traced to a want of adaptation of the climate and soil of India to the growth of Cotton, but also to the fact that the great improvements in the process of manufacturing in England has made it cheaper for the inhabitants of that country to import British manufactures of American Cotton, than to manufacture for themselves. The British Government has expended enormous sums in these experiments—in Bengal alone more than £100,000.

PLANK ROADS.—We stated in our last paper that we should probably have something to say this week on the subject of a Plank Road from White Plains in this county to West Point Ga. On a recent visit to our sister County of Randolph, through which this road would pass, we found considerable interest excited, and obtained some information on the subject. It might be supposed at first view that a large portion of this route is too unattractive to render such an improvement practicable, but it is said by those who have the best means of knowing, that by making the road a little more crooked than usual and carefully locating it on the sides of hills and ridges, it would require little more than usual grading; and it is on more than three-fourths of the route no planking would be required, the surface being gravel and sand, known never to get muddy. This saving of plank would more than make up for the additional labor of grading, and that portion of the road not requiring plank would be less expensive for repairs in future.

We mention this road, not because we consider it the only direction in which a road can be made from Chockalocco valley; but because our attention has been called to it, and it would form a connection at West Point, with rail road communication, both in the direction of Charleston and Mobile.

We would here remind the citizens of every portion of our country, who feel any interest on the subject of internal improvements, that whatever they desire or design to do, they should do promptly.

Our State Legislature met on yesterday, and shortly after noon the session to pass without action, they will have to wait two years to obtain charters. They might form companies and obtain charters, and then should they even fail in the execution of the work, it would only result in a forfeiture of charter.

We see it stated that the amount of stock, \$40,000, has already been taken in the Plank Road from Montgomery to Weemspla. and that it is definitely determined to continue the road as speedily as possible to Talladega.

The more numerous the experiments and extensive the investigation on the subject of Plank Road, the more they seem to grow in public favor. The cost of building, in comparison with railroads is a mere trifle, and it has been ascertained by actual experiment that two horses will haul with ease on a plank road from eight to twelve loads of cotton. Where a community are unable to build railroads, they are beyond doubt the next best substitute.

Judge Goldthwaite. We take the following extract from a correspondent of the Mobile-Tribune writing from Montgomery, which contains some matter worthy of consideration of the next Legislature, when it comes incumbent upon that body to make a selection of some legal gentleman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Coffier. The qualifications of Judge Goldthwaite are so well known by every member of the Bar in Alabama for us to say one word.

Before the next Legislature you are aware, had a Judge of the Supreme Court is to be elected. In this connection, I have heard the name of the Hon. Judge Goldthwaite suggested. The lawyers of the town and those I have seen from a distance, especially from the circuits in which Judge Goldthwaite has presided, speak in terms of the highest commendation of his ability, impartiality and promptness with which he discharges his judicial functions and can in favoring his elevation to the Supreme Court bench. They say in high legal attainments and he scrupulously administers justice, without fear, favor or affection, supported by a manly, strong and we believe cultivated mind, with solid information and a sound capacity of analyzing the most difficult and complex questions, are of quick and accurate perceptions, few men in any, in our state can be brought forward backed by strong claims. I am not aware, however, that Judge Goldthwaite has consented to become a candidate, or even to go on the Supreme bench, but inasmuch as his name has been associated with this position, I may be excused for this postscript to the Judge, and a knowledge of this high intellectual powers and profound legal knowledge, I would do no injustice to the learned gentleman now upon the bench, if I were to say that it would be a further honor to the town, and moral worth of Judge Goldthwaite, and that the decisions of this, our highest tribunal of judicature would be strengthened by the accumulated learning and experience he would bring to its support.

The New-paper. We extract the following from the speech of the Rev. J. Aspinwall on education:

Not, while speaking on the school masters, in whose hands the printing is such a powerful agent of public instruction at the present time, must we forget newspapers. Whether we regard them as the guide or echo of popular opinion, and as a means of disseminating truth and information, or as a source of amusement and diversion, they are of the highest importance. From being a mere chronicler of passing events, a dry register of dates and facts, the newspaper has grown into one of the leading schoolmasters of the day—its articles amuse us with their wit and structure us with their wisdom. They exhibit the bigness of the classical scholar, and the close searching reasoning of the logician. It is an encyclopedia in itself. It reviews all books and treats of all sciences. It is familiar with all geography, and at home in all history. It is the QED of the reader, the key to every puzzle, the phoenix may set before it. It dives into cabinet secrets, and anticipates the purpose of statesmen. It has the hundred eyes of every wakeful Argus, the hundred hands and fifty heads of Brerous. And as omnipresent as omniscient, as ubiquitous as versatile, it is here, there, and everywhere, from India to the Pole, from China to Peru, compassing the world with its correspondents and with its express, and the electric telegraph racing against time to communicate its intelligence of interest in every region of the earth. The ancients counted up seven wonders of the world. If they had possessed a newspaper press they would have had an eighth, more marvelous and of more worth than all the rest together.

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## How to Subdue a Vicious Horse.

The following fact occurred yesterday: A beautiful and high spirited horse would never allow a shoe to be put on his feet, or any person to handle his feet, without a resort to exasperating power and means to control him. At one time he was nearly crippled by being put in the stocks; he was afterwards thrown down and fettered; at another time one of our most experienced horse-shoers was unable to manage him by the aid of a many hands as could approach. In attempting to shoe this horse yesterday he resisted all efforts, kicked aside everything but an anvil, and came near killing himself against that, and finally was brought back to his stable unshod. This was his only defect; in all other respects he is gentle and perfectly docile, especially in harness. But this defect was just on the eve of consigning him to the plough, where he might work barefoot, when by mere accident, an officer in our service, lately returned from Mexico, was passing and being made acquainted with the difficulty, applied a complete remedy by the following simple process.

He took a cord about the size of a common bed cord, put it in the mouth of the horse like a bit, and tied it tightly on the top of the animal's head, passing this left ear under the string, not putting it tight, but tight enough to keep the ear down, and the cord in its place. This done he put the horse gently on the side of his head and commanded him to follow and instantly the horse obeyed, perfectly subdued and as gentle and obedient as a well trained; still running his feet to be lifted with perfect impunity, and acting in all respects like an old stage. This simple string thus tied made him at once as docile and obedient as any one could desire.

The gentleman who thus furnished this exceedingly simple means of subduing a very dangerous propensity, intimated that it is practised in Mexico and South America in the management of wild horses. By this it may be seen, he deserves the thanks of all owners of such horses, and especially the thanks of those whose business it may be to shoe or groom the animals.—Commercial Advertiser.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—Griffing Williams, sergeant major of the late regiment on board the Island, addresses the editor of the St. Louis Union that their immediate destination was the Island of Cuba. The men were to have been shipped to the Island of Lobos to be drilled and armed. The expedition had been in contemplation for many years and the funds for its support had been accumulated by annual donations from the planters of Cuba, and were deposited in New York, subject to the order of Gen. Lopez, the general manager of the expedition. Its object was the establishment of a Republican Government in Cuba. For the present the expedition has been abandoned, but C. S. White and Basore, the leaders, maintain no doubt as to its ultimate success.

PRINTERS AND PRINTING.—J. T. Bueingham, Esq., in his series of reminiscences, in course of publication in the Boston Courier, speaks of the importance of the printer to the authors, as follows:

"Many, who condescend to illuminate the dark world with the fire of their genius, through the columns of a newspaper, little think of the lot of the printer, who, almost suffocated by the smoke of a lamp, sits, up till midnight, to correct his false grammar, bad orthography, and worse punctuation. I have seen the arguments of lawyers, in high repute as scholars, sent to the printer in their own hand writing, many words—and especially technical and foreign terms—abbreviated, words misspelled, and few or no points, and these few, if there were any, entirely out of place."

I have seen the serious and devout 'divines' sent to the press, without points or capitals to designate the division of the sentences; sermon, which, if published with the imperfections of the manuscript, would disgrace the printer's devil if he were the author. Suppose they had been so printed. The printer would have been treated with scorn and contempt as an illiterate blockhead—as a fellow better fitted to be a wood-sawyer than a printer. Nobody would have believed that such gross and palpable faults were owing to the ignorance or carelessness of the author. And no one but the practical printer knows how many hours a compositor, and after him a proof-reader, is compelled to spend in reducing to a readable condition manuscripts that the writers themselves are puzzled to read."

JOSE CORNELIO.—The Home Journal gives the following extract from an address of the venerable Dr. Nott, president of Union College, New York: "I have been young, and am now old; and in review of the past, and the prospect of the future, I declare unto you, beloved pupils, were it permitted me to live my life over again, I would by the help of God, from the very outset, I would forego power; I would favor virtue; and I would influence to advance what ever would exalt and adorn human nature, alleviate human misery, and contribute to the world's live in the Kingdom of Heaven to which I aspire, the abode of innocence and felicity. Yes, though I were to exist no longer, than the ephemeral that sport away their hour in the sunbeams of the morning; even during that brief period I would rather soar with the eagle and leave the record of my flight and my fall among the stars, than drop to the earth and lick the dust in the rattle, and having done so, I would bury my memory in the gutter."

THE HUNGARIAN PATRIOTS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Tribune says: You may expect Koruth, Born and Dmbski, and probably Mazzini in New York by the middle of November. If immediate hostilities should break out between Russia and Turkey, their plans may be changed, and all hands of men may make their way back into Hungary to renew the war.

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# Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 13—No. 49.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1849.

Whole No 679

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT.

At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbad and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS addressed to the Editor on business.

City Hotel, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA: BY P. CONDON. March 6, 1849.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY For Lung Complaints, and All Affections of the Respiratory Organs.

The best remedy ever known to Man, For Coughs, Asthma, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages of Consumption, &c.

This time has come when Consumption may be checked among the curable diseases! This excellent remedy, which skillfully combines the virtues of the Trinitas Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, with chemical extract from the Wild pine, &c., &c., is now everywhere acknowledged by Druggists, physicians, and all who have used it, to be the most efficacious preparation ever yet offered for the cure of diseases generally of the Chest and Lungs; and on account of its wonderful popularity and ready sale, stands without a parallel in the history of medicine. It was discovered and first introduced by a regular physician and gentleman of high standing in Philadelphia, Pa. Its surprising invigorating effect upon the debilitated constitution, has secured for it general use, and made it the favorite medicine in nearly every family in our country, where Coughs, Colds, or other symptoms of consumption have made their appearance. And such astonishing results have it gained in public estimation, and so extensively is it used, that we can with difficulty procure it from the proprietors in quantities sufficient to meet the demands for it throughout the South.

TESTIMONIALS. Read the following letter written to the proprietors at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 18, 1847. Messrs SANFORD & PARK—Gentlemen: I take this opportunity to inform you of a remarkable cure performed in my own case, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September, 1846, I was attacked with a violent cold, which seated upon my lungs, and during the space of four months, I labored under a distressing cough. I had quite lost all hopes of recovery, until about a week or so ago I was induced to try your Balsam of Wild Cherry, and before I had used half of one bottle, my cough was subdued, and I am now, by the blessing of God, and the further use of this balsam, restored to perfect health. Yours respectfully, HARRIET S. HILL.

Our Agent at Marksville, La. writes us: Marksville, May 9, 1848. Messrs. SANFORD & PARK—Gentlemen: I send you a letter from Dr. Dulany, a graduate of medicine, and one of our most skillful physicians, testifying to the remarkable effects of Wistar's Balsam in his own practice. He stands high among the profession here, and has a very extensive practice.

(Signed) G. A. STEVENS. Dear Sir: I promised to inform you of the result of my trial of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry upon Mrs. M. It is with great pleasure that I inform you that she has recovered from the use of it. The Balsam was also used in Mrs. M's family for Croup, with the happiest results. Once, in a very violent case, which I am informed was relieved in three hours, after taking three doses. The other, a little girl, who was violently affected, was relieved in a few days. Before writing you further, I wish to try this medicine in other cases, and on other patients. Yours &c. (Signed) B. DULANY, M.D.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. Remember it is Wistar's Balsam that cures. Use no other. So extensive is the demand for this article, and such high reputation has it gained in every city, town and State in our Union, that other preparations have been started, bearing the name of "Wild Cherry," and purporting to possess properties similar to this, but trust them not—they are comparatively unknown, except to their proprietors, and their efficacy is, to say the least, doubtful. If you desire to be cured, commence at once the use of this Balsam—give it a fair and faithful trial, and our word for it, your voice will be added to the thousands already speaking in its praise. A few bottles of it, timely used, may save you in the end hundreds of dollars.

The genuine article has the signature of the present proprietors, Sanford and Park, on the engraved wrapper around each bottle.

SCOTT & BROWN, Charleston street, New Orleans, General Agents for the South Western States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by HOKE & ABERNATHY, Jacksonville, Ala.

DICKINSON & EASLY, Jacksonville, Ala.

T. W. HUEY & Co., Talladega, Ala.

Sold at Wholesale by Haviland Clark & Co. Mobile.

New York and Savannah

LINE OF

OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

The splendid new steamer CHEROKEE (Capt. Thomas Levy, of the Wm. Sea brook), leaves Savannah for New York, on Wednesday, the 14th March, and on every alternate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1,350 tons burthen, built expressly for this trade in the most substantial manner, and with every regard to safety, comfort and speed.

The second steamer of the line, the TENNESSEE, is nearly ready, and will take her place in the line in a few days, so that one will leave New York and Savannah every Wednesday.

The facilities and advantages offered by this line to the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried and duly appreciated.

Persons intending to take passage in this line, are assured that the Central Railroad Company, will, whenever necessary, run a special train to meet the arrival and departure of the steamers.

For freight or Passage, apply to FADLEFORD & FAY, Savannah, or to J. M. BELL, 194 Front st., March 6, 1849—ly.

A VOICE!! FROM CALIFORNIA.

BOYLAND'S

Fever and Ague Remedy.

The following letter from the most reliable source, cannot fail to convince the most sceptical, that the above Remedy is one of the best. Specimens were offered to the public; more especially, when it is considered that the disease here, assumed its most virulent form, presenting the strongest man; and reducing them so low, as to be scarcely recognizable by their friends after a week's sickness.

Capt. Spring informs me, that after he had suffered of all of this medicine, he was offered \$100 a bottle for some of it.

New York, May 10th 1849. Mr. Isaac Osgood, my late voyage to California I took out with me a few dozen bottles of Boyland's Fever and Ague Remedy, not so much a matter of profit, as to introduce into that section of the country where it is so much needed; and I believe the Remedy has done more to prevail.

My business, prevented my giving that attention to the sale of it, which it deserved, but it passed from second hand, at a very much higher price than that at which I disposed of it, at \$25 or \$30 a bottle. I believe no single instance, did I learn of its having been used, where it was not attended with complete success.

From Mr. Suter, (son of Capt. Suter at New Orleans) I learned it was "beyond price," no man should go into the Gold regions without it, armed with this weapon of defence. I have been an eye-witness of a vast amount of distress and suffering, brought on by this disease, of which I believe this medicine, to be a complete and perfect cure.

Signed, Yours truly, J. H. SPRING, Of Ship Hunters, N. Y.

For sale by WOODARD & PORTER, Jacksonville, Ala. Aug. 29, 1849. 6m.

JEW DAVID'S, OR, HEBREW PLASTER.

A certain remedy for all fixed pains in the Side, Chest, Lungs, Back, Bowels, Muscles, Rheumatism, and all other pains, Sprains, Affections, Lungs and Liver Complaints, Spinal Affections, Female Weaknesses, &c., &c. For the above complaints this plaster has no equal, the great peculiarity of it is, it is already secured, not only in the old, but in the new world—the extraordinary cures it has performed in the most extreme cases of suffering, have acquired for it such a reputation, that the proprietor has not until recently—been able to supply the demand.

The sales throughout every city, town and village in the United States, are without a parallel. A circumstance not surprising, when the vast amount of human suffering relieved by its use is considered. In Spinal Defects, the benefit usually is of the most decided character. In Nervous Complaints, nineteen cases out of twenty are cured, and the patient is enabled to pursue his usual mode of life, and to resume his usual avocations.

In Rheumatism, either acute or chronic, the claims of the Hebrew Plaster have long since been universally acknowledged. Those who are laboring under weak backs, or general debility, if such persons have been misguidedly in previous applications—in the use of the Hebrew Plaster they will find the affected part suddenly restored to its original condition.

As a supporter in cases of constitutional weakness it will be found of great advantage. It is particularly recommended to Females who are suffering from general weakness, or general debility. In short, it embraces all the virtues of the most scientific mind was capable of compounding from valuable substances found in the oil world, and will be found entirely free from those deleterious ingredients which are a source of complaint with the numerous spread plasters now before the public.

These plasters possess the advantage of being put in use at night hours, hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

BeWARE of Counterfeits and Imitations. None genuine without the engraving of Jew David on the wrapper around each box. Price 50 cents per box. Each box contains sufficient to spread six or eight plasters.

Sold wholesale and retail by SCOTT & BROWN, CHARLES STREET, New Orleans, General Agents for the South and West. Sold also by HOKE & ABERNATHY, Jacksonville, Ala.

DICKSON & EASLY, Jacksonville, Ala.

T. W. HUEY & Co., Talladega, Ala.

S. W. ROBINSON, Cave Springs, Ga.

J. D. DICKSON, Rome, Ga.

Sold at Wholesale by Haviland, Kroebe & Co. No 80, Maiden Lane, N. Y. Haviland, Haral & Co. and P. M. Cohen Charleston S. C.

Jan. 2, 1849.

Risley's Sarsaparilla.

THIS is a Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, carefully prepared from ingredients that are recommended by medical men as the most certain for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, and all those diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, the impure use of Mercury, &c.

Numerous certificates could be given of its efficacy in curing what other preparations, bearing the name of Sarsaparilla, have been found to be ineffectual. This Sarsaparilla has been in use sufficiently long to establish its superiority over all others—and as it is made as it should be, according to a formula approved by the medical faculty, we would only refer to them and to the number of sufferers, of some of the worst kind that flesh is heir to, who have been restored to health and the enjoyment of life, by its use. In a large bottle, price \$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. A liberal discount made to dealers. Sold wholesale and retail by HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO. Augusta.

Wholesale and retail dealers in choice MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, &c. Their connections with HAVILAND, RISLEY & Co., New York, and HAVILAND, HARAL & Co., Charleston, give them some advantages in procuring fresh supplies, in keeping a large assortment, and in selling at very low prices.

February 27, 1849.

Sweetest song I'm happy when I can

I'm merry while I may,

For life's at most a narrow span,

At best a winter's day.

If care could make the sunbeam wear

A brighter, warmer hue,

The evening star shine out more fair,

The blue sky look more blue,

Then I should be a graver man—

But since 'tis not the way,

Sweetest song I'm happy when I can,

And merry when I may!

If sighs could make us sin the less,

Perchance I were not glad—

If mourning were the sage's dress,

My gourd should then be sad—

But since the angel's wings are white,

And e'en on the young saints smile—

Since virtue wears a brow of light,

And vice a robe of guile—

Since laughter is not under ban,

Nor gladness clad in grey—

Sweetest song I'm happy when I can,

And merry when I may!

I've seen a bishop dance and reel,

And a sinner fast and pray,

A knave at the top of Fortune's wheel,

And a good man cast away!

Wine I have seen your grave once quaff,

Might test our fleet aloft;

But I never heard a hearty laugh

From out a villain's throat;

And I never knew a mirthful man

Make sad a young maid's day—

So coo! I'm happy when I can,

And merry when I may!

From the New Orleans Crescent, Nov. 16.

Horrible Steamboat Explosion.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—Yesterday afternoon, about five o'clock, the steamboat "Louisiana," just putting out from the Levee in order to go down the river and take on board some immigrant passengers, was blown up, her boilers exploding and carrying away her only her cabin and decks, and the star-board side of the "Storm and the Star" of the "Boston."

The "Louisiana" was bound for St. Louis and had on board more than two hundred persons, passengers and crew. The "Storm" was just coming in from Louisville, having left principal part of her passengers at Lafayette, etc.—The "Boston" arrived from Louisville on Wednesday morning; and many persons were on her. The "Levee" was, of course, crowded with people, as it usually is when a boat is about arriving or departing. The loss of life has, owing to all these circumstances, been enormous, and at present there is no possibility of saying how many persons were killed and wounded.

Thirty-two bodies were conveyed to the Baronne street watch house. Among these was recognized a gentleman by the name of Simon Wolfie, a relative of Mr. Isaac Hart. He was a passenger on board of the "Louisiana," on his way to St. Louis. From the papers found on another, he is supposed to be Capt. W. P. Brown; they consisted of a bill of jewelry from D. Newbauer and an order signed R. Murphy, directing Capt. Brown to move the ship named Charles Sullivan, a newsboy, who was on the "Storm" at the time of the explosion was also recognized by his brother. Two other bodies seem to be those of receiving clerks. Six of the number are negroes.

Of the immense number on the Louisiana we can say but little. The explosion carried many of them far into the air, and tossed the bleeding fragments upon land and wave. The sight was a terrible one, depriving even those that witnessed it of the faculty of transmitting the picture in words. But a few moments intervened between the explosion and the sinking of the Louisiana, which carried with it all record of its crowded deck.

Capt. Cannon, the commander was standing at the time on the Levee, as the boat was not to start for fifteen minutes. He escaped with slight injury, but his brother, E. Cannon, of this city, was more seriously hurt.

We understand that A. Bird, of Bateson Rouge, his lady and two children, escaped from the Louisiana, just before the boat sunk.

Several newsboys were killed. The destruction of life would have been much greater, had not the explosion passed over the great number of persons on the Levee near the boat. The fragments were hurled in every direction, a large piece of one of the boilers was thrown upon the Levee, and one entire—a mass of iron, 15 feet long, and weighing thousands of pounds—was thrown 900 feet from the boat, landing within three steps of the door of the "White Mansion Coffee House," at the corner of Canal street. This almost incredible exhibition of the power of steam can now be seen there. In its passage it struck against some halos of cotton, which lessened its force, or the huge mass would have penetrated the house. In its fall it killed two men; and a male attached to a drug store, another piece of the boiler struck a sign in Natchon street and parts of the wreck were carried for squares from the scene of the disaster. Several limbs of the unfortunate victims were found nearly opposite to Gravier street.

This terrible calamity has clothed our city in mourning and to-day when the truth that many of those now only reported as missing are numbered with the dead is made known it will shade deeper the gloom. Last night hundreds were seeking friends and relatives amidst the wounded and dying, and the wild grief of those who found the objects of their search stretched upon the ground, robbed, in the twinkling of an

eye, of life, and a fond, most heart rendering.

A number of our city officers were early on the spot, and with the Mayor at their head offered every assistance in their power. We found them, too at the Hospital, and other places where their services were needed.

In the case of one of the persons lost was found letters to the principal officers in California, from Gen. Dodge of Iowa, and endorsed "For Wm. C. Reid. He was from Fulton, Mo."

A chest filled with clothing, was taken from the water by Capt. Pomo, of the police, which contained a letter directed to Mr. King; and purporting to have been written at Granby, Conn. It bore the date of August 26th.

We shall be enabled to give fuller particulars of the catastrophe to-morrow. Since writing the above, three more bodies, at the Baronne-street Watch-house, have been recognized. They are: Mr. Pell a wood trader, of New Britain, Conn. Gilmore, mate of the Louisiana; Alex. Bell, pilot of the Louisiana.

Mr. Polk.

In his reception speech at Pittsburg, recently Mr. Buchanan spoke in the following terms of our late President:

"My connection with the administration of Mr. Polk to which you have referred, will ever be to me a source of heart felt satisfaction. I can truly say, that he was himself the leading and guiding spirit of the cabinet. With abilities of a superior order, he united indomitable energy, and untiring perseverance. Whatever he determined to do, he did it with all his might. He was the most laborious man I have ever known, and his life was devoted, indeed, almost entirely to the service of his country. Would that an All-wise but mysterious Providence had spared him a few years longer to witness the effect of the measures of his administration! A very brief period would serve to dispel the mists of prejudice which now hang over his policy and I venture to predict that the day is not far distant, when the American people without distinction of party, will do justice to his memory, and award him a niche in the temple of fame, among the wisest and best of his predecessors. I shall ever regard the part which I acted in his administration in conjunction with my eminent and patriotic colleagues, as the proudest and most useful period of my life."

Louis Napoleon.

The young President of France resides at St. Cloud, some seven miles distant from Paris, where he holds his carnival. His ministers are not asked to visit him there. He is surrounded by young men, his "kitchen cabinet," are said to have great influence over him. He rides a good deal on horseback; plays chess and cards; and is not the most religious of monarchs. His father, Matthew—being what is called a pretty fair drinker. A gentleman, who visited St. Cloud, by invitation, some weeks ago, was rather pleased with the apparently cordial deportment of the prince. President and predicts that he will make a much better ruler than is now expected. We hope he is not mistaken.—Pennsylvania.

Another War in Europe.

Neater, and more hopeful grows the prospect of another war in Europe. It is hoped, you say, because there is a foul canker preying upon the nations there, which can only be cured on the sword. Cauterizing has been tried and has failed, and the sooner the sharp steel is applied, the sooner will the oppressed and groaning people be released from their bondage. Hopeful, we say, because the war which now threatens, lies between nations which have provoked and earned a bloody scourge, for their base aggressions upon, and desertions of weak, trampled, and imploring nations. The coming war lies between Russia and Turkey, or Russia and France and England rather, and the grisly Northern bear will find that his loss, this time, have sharp claws, and as many as he. Turkey will be the battle ground on which the East will dispute with Britons and Gauls for the mastery of Europe.

Q, it will be a choice and rare fight, and the world will look on and cry to either side—"hit him again!" for who will care if both are bruised to helplessness, and their heart's content, so long as neither is an absolute victor—

And what will the hosts of the Caucasus, and of Poland, and of Hungary do, while this battle between the old "hot-holders" is going on? Will they forget their feud with the imperial robber whose foot makes their necks the pathway to empire? Will they be idle gazers at the fight? It is not likely.

Austria will be in the field aiding her Russian ally and will not Magyar seize the moment for a sweeping and terrible revenge? and will not Selahmy and his Circassians, make wider and bolder their foray? And Poland, arising from her sleep of bondage, blot out her fetter marks in blood?

Yes, it will be a precious sight—The wild beasts of ambitious war will tear each other in pieces, and the people will be the winners of the great stake—liberty! Thirty-four years ago saw Russia and England united on the field of Waterloo, to crush that terror of feudalism and "Divine right" the mongers, Napoleon, the idol, and the glory, and the scourge of France. A few months, or weeks, may see England and France on the shores of the Bosphorus, returning upon Russia a blow and vengeance which have animated, and will ever animate the heart of France against the destroyer of her warrior idol. That will be a tableau for the historian to make on his pages, worthy the study of the future.—Macri Republican.

From the New York Tribune.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

"Rest perturbed spirit!"

He has passed away

From a world of strife,

Fighting the wars of Time and Life;

The leaves will fall when the winds are loud

And the snows of Winter weave his shroud;

But he will never, ah! never know,

Anything more,

Of leaves and snow!

The Summer tide

Of his life was past,

And his hopes were strown like leaves on the

West.

His faults were many—his virtues few,

A tempest, with lacks of the Heaven's blue;

He might have soared in the morning light

But he built his nest

With the Urds of Night:

He glimmered apart

In a solemn gloom,

Like a dying lamp in a haunted tomb;

He touched his life with a canning spell,

But all its melodies breathe of Hell!

He summoned the Affrits and the Chouls,

And the pale ghosts

Of the damned souls!

But he lies in dust,

And the stone is rolled

Over his sepulchral dim and cold;

He has canceled all he has done or said,

And gone to the dear and holy dead!

Let us forget the path he trod,

And leave him now

To his Maker, God!

Fatal infatuation.

THE PALMYRA TRAGEDY.—The following extracts from the wild and impassioned correspondence between Mrs. Wise and Thomas B. Hart, for the murder of whom the phrenzied husband was recently arrested at Palmyra, Missouri, show how indulged passion may delirious reason, and reduce moral sense to a deplorable imbecility. "He addresses her as 'Heloise,' and she styles him, sometimes 'Byron,' at other times 'Harold.' The following extract will give the reader some idea of the gentleman's style."

"And now I must tell you some more of what I think of and what I feel for you; I have but one objection to you in the world, and that is a serious one indeed; it is the same as Byron had to Moore—that you are not here. Woman I have loved, I love, and by my eternal soul I adore thee, and for that love am willing to give up all that I am or ever expect to be, either here or here after. I love you as I never loved human being before, and as I never expect to love again I little thought, when I first saw you, that all my hope for happiness, both in time and eternity, could be so concentrated in a red curly haired woman—but it is too true.

There is not one with a mind or body like yours; nature made but one such woman, and broke the die in moulding you. When I look upon you I am inspired with reverence.

I feel that you are the purest and sweetest flesh and blood that the Lord ever made. Now tell me who is there that loves you more than I must."

The lady seems to be fully as passionate as her crazy innamorato:

"Farewell, Byron do not forget me—no, you will never forget me, I know it. I feel it. You will live many years beyond me; you will taste all that is sweet and bitter in the cup that nature offers to the lips of man; you will be a man to the full extent and dignity of that name, which God has called one of his noblest creatures; you will live with all the energy and full meaning of that word. In one of your aspirations there is breath enough for a thousand lines. One of your kisses would recall the spirit of my soul from the regions of death—Alfred, dearest. Receive this kiss [she kisses is represented on the letter by a spot the size of a half a dime] with the memory of the latest from my living lips to yours; my true lip has virginity it ere since."

The husband discovered the intimacy of young heroes "of Col. Doniphan's expedition" and sent her away some distance, telling her that she must remain there until her passion cooled. It was during the period that the correspondence took place, which coming to the knowledge of Wise, and found that Hart was going to Palmyra to have a clandestine interview with his wife. He followed in the next boat, met Hart in the street, and literally hacked him to pieces.

The St. Louis Revue of the 2d instant says, the examining court finally decided this case, on Tuesday last, so far as that tribunal was concerned. The judgment of the Court was as follows:

We think the killing of Thomas B. Hart is an offence against the law amounting to murder in the first degree; and that there is probable cause to believe that the accused committed that offence; swear an indictment the Grand Jury may find against him for such offence.

So soon as the Court announced the above, the counsel asked permission that the accused might be allowed to remain a short time in Court, until he could prepare a writ of habeas corpus.

Tuesday Evening, 23th. I have just learned that a Writ of habeas corpus has been obtained by the lawyers for the accused. What the next act in the drama will be, time alone can tell.

The Baltimore Sun, which reviews the illicit correspondence at some length, thus justly comments upon it—

"Hart, pretending to the sincerest love for the lady, and admiration for her mental qualities and the purity of her soul, showed himself to be a gross and depraved wretch, indulging in sensual allusions and descriptions that was calculated to shame the cheek of a woman. The lady, however, answers it all in the most sentimental style of literary alliteration. Her morals have evidently been based upon such ex-

amples as to be found in the works of Byron's early sonnets, and her intellectual ambition seems to be to give play to a purulent imagination in language of affected warmth and passion. The developments made by the correspondence have no tendency to excite sympathy for any



## Population of San Francisco Chinese Emigration

The population of San Francisco is composed of representatives from every quarter of the globe, and we may remark, without fear of contradiction, that as a whole, a better or more respectable population cannot be found in any city in the world. It is true that we have—and what community has not?—among us a few of the baser sort, a class of vagabonds over whom the executors of the law exercise a watchful vigilance; but tell us of a city containing the same amount of population where, under the same circumstances, so few breaches of the peace, and so small an amount of crime is committed as in San Francisco. The character of our population may be estimated pretty correctly by our friends in the States and elsewhere by the standing of those who have emigrated from their immediate districts and neighborhoods, which, as a general thing, we believe it has been acknowledged, is comprised of the most enterprising and industrious of the various sections from whence emigration has emanated.

But we were intending to speak more particularly of the Chinese. We are so fortunate as to be located in a section of the town where large numbers of Chinese have pitched their tents; and we have remarked with much interest the character and habits of these people. From early morn till late in the evening, these industrious men are engaged in their occupation of house-builders, from which a great many have been exported from China; and the quietness and order, cheerfulness and temperance which is observable in their habits, as noticed by every one. Search the city through, and you will not find an idle Chinaman; and their cleanliness exceeds any other people we ever saw.

The buildings brought from China are generally twelve feet from the floor to the ceiling. The timbers are round and many of them very crooked. We have noticed in several instances the erection of Chinese buildings of double the size described above, but we suppose that in such cases two separate frames are erected together, thus forming a single building. The first movement after raising the frame is to attach the window which consists of a frame and blinds, without sash. The blind is so constructed as to close itself by its own weight—the sash being of double width outside. The timber is very uniform in size, and about six or eight inches in diameter. The boards are well seasoned, and resemble American cedar. The price of a Chinese building such as we have described, including the erection is \$1,500. The building, however, consists of simply the frame and covering. They are brought from Hong Kong.—*Pacific News.*

## California and Slavery.

If the following, which we extract from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, be true, the California Convention had taken no final action on the slavery question. We trust it may be so, though we can scarcely hope that any thing favorable to the South will be accomplished in a body composed of that is.—*Adv. & Gazette.*

"We are only at the threshold of the California controversy. It is a mistake to suppose that even the California Convention has disposed of the slavery question. It turns out that the article restricting slavery had only passed the committee of the whole, and *sine die* it had not been reported to the House at the date of the last advice. It is manifest that there is to be an opposition to it at the next stage of proceeding. Not even Dr. Gwin, of Mississippi, offered any opposition to it in the preliminary stage; but according to the New York Tribune, Dr. Gwin's special mission to California was to defeat the proviso.

The Administration sent out Gwin with special instructions to promote the formation of a State government, with a view to get rid of this disturbing question, but several private individuals of energy and influence also went to California with a view to secure a constitution unrestricted as to slavery. There is to be a severe struggle still in California before the anti-slavery article is adopted; but it will, therefore, be transferred to the United States Senate.

But there is another difficulty in the rear. Another portion of California, embracing the Mormon settlements, now contains a few slaves, and the Mormons, in their form of Government, have not excluded slavery. When they come forward with a State constitution, there will be another controversy. The South will be really in a helpless predicament. First, they will be forced to permit the admission of one State, with a restriction of slavery; and, next, they must consent to the exclusion of another State, because it does not restrict slavery. The South is, in fact, called upon to admit three non-slave holding States, from the newly acquired territory, to say nothing of Minnesota, Nebraska and Oregon, which will soon be at our doors. The South, now on a footing of something near equality in the Senate, will be soon thrown into a hopeless and helpless minority.

**PRIVATE ACCOUNT FROM CALIFORNIA.**—We have had an opportunity of conversing with a gentleman residing at Worcester, Massachusetts, who arrived from California in the Empire City steamer. He gives a melancholy picture of affairs in California, and predicts that the next steamer will bring intelligence of a general smash up there. Property, he says, is tumbling down, wages are refused, and hundreds of persons are begging for chances to work their passage home in the steamers guaranteeing at the same time, to pay their passage after their arrival here. This gentleman also tells us, that miners returning from the mines to San Francisco have ceased to bring gold, and now bring, instead, sore heads.

are doing their best to send out favorable accounts, in order to get out of the scrape themselves, by putting their burdens upon the shoulders of new adventurers.—*N.Y. Express.*

**MUTINY AND OUTRAGE.**—We learn from the Pacific News that, owing to the high wages paid to seamen in the merchant service at San Francisco, (being from \$150 to \$150 per month,) the greatest difficulty has been experienced, and the strictest surveillance required on the part of the naval officers to prevent the men attached to the United States squadron from deserting. As a consequence of this state of things, on the night of Thursday, the 13th September, a boat's crew of five men, belonging to the United States schooner *Ewing*, effected their escape by suddenly seizing and throwing overboard Lieut. Gibson, the officer in command. Although taken wholly by surprise, the gallant young officer dragged into the water with him two of his heartless assailants. Here a desperate struggle ensued, and single-handed he contended with two, aided by their three companions in villainy who had possession of the boat, till finding his strength exhausted, and his self in danger of sinking from the weight of his clothes, he gave up the unequal contest. His cries for assistance having been heard, a boat which was happily passing went to his relief, and in time to save his life. He was taken to the United States Hotel, put to bed, and apparently lifeless, where, by the prompt and judicious treatment of Dr. Bowie, of the navy, respiration was established, and the circulation gradually restored. At the latest date he was out of danger.

The perpetrators of the outrage were pursued and captured, and are to be tried by a court martial. His injuries are deemed to be a complete failure. It is said that he has shown himself a dishonest man. It is easy to charge a man with abandoning the people; and to denounce him as having falsified the sacred word of a soldier. It is easy to accuse him with having his election by false pretences, and with having broken his pledged faith with the country.—*Washington Republic.*

And quite "as easy" to prove. The Republic could not have "summed up" the matter in better style, if it had been the prosecuting attorney, instead of the special counsel of "Old Whiskey." At all events, the people of these United States have rendered a verdict of guilty on the above "counts." The "Republic" is similarly situated with the lawyer out West, who was pleading for the remission of the order to whip his client at the post; and in the midst of his harangue, looking out of the window, he saw the sheriff actually putting on "the tape." "Why they are whipping my client now!" screamed the astounded lawyer to the court. "Never mind," coolly replied the Judge, "you can go on with your argument just as well." The Republic may "go on with its argument," but its client is having justice administered at the hands of the people.—*New Haven Reg.*

**ANOTHER FATAL STEAMBOAT CATASTROPHE.**—Calamities crowd upon us. Last evening, about a quarter past five o'clock, as the steamboat *Belle Creole* was coming up the river from Mobile where she had been undergoing repairs, her boilers blew up, at a point immediately below the United States barracks; dealing of course destruction to those on board. Up to the time of going to press we could not learn the destruction of life which ensued. We only heard that the pilot, a Mr. Martin, was killed, and that three of the crew were dangerously wounded.

There were no passengers on board. A gentleman and two ladies were riding by on the levee immediately opposite to where the explosion occurred; a fragment of the boiler flew out with such force, and so near the lady next the river, that it passed immediately in front of the pommel of her saddle. She swooned off, and it was after much anxiety on the part of her companions that she was recovered.—*N. O. Paper.*

Extract of a letter dated Nov. 5th, from Wm. M. Moseley & Co.'s Mine, Buckham county (Va.), called *Booker Gold* mine:

"We are getting out a lot of the richest specimens of ore I have ever seen come out of this mine, and more of them. I would not be surprised if we were to get in the course of next week, with what we have on hand, three or four thousand dwts. Every block we make it is better and better. The rock is so linked together with gold, that we have to bring it apart. It is a sight worth looking at. I have never seen any thing to come near it since the *Tinder Pocket*, which was found in Louisa county some years ago, and from which \$15,000 dollars was obtained from a small space in a few days. I think it fully equal to that."

Our street was vocal the other day with the farewell songs of the negroes maintained by the will of the late Mr. Otway-Carter. They were passing through the village on their way to Pennsylvania. We learn that there were more than eighty of them, including all ages, sizes, and sexes. They were under the charge of Mr. Burrows, the executor of Mr. Carter. If Mr. Burrows wishes to secure for those negroes a friendly reception in the State to which they are going, he should, before entering Pennsylvania, break the company into small parties, and disguise them as runaway slaves. They will then be received with open arms, and feasted on the good calves. But let their true character known, and they will probably be driven away, as were John Randolph's manumitted slaves, when seeking to enter the State of So true it is, that it is not love of gold, but hatred of the master, that is the philanthropic Abolitionist.

Warren (Aa) Flag.

## THE REPUBLICAN.

Tuesday, November 27, 1849.

### WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

We have received a copy of the able and lucid Report of Wm. L. MITCHELL, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Western & Atlantic Rail Road; embodying also the Reports of Gen. E. R. MILLS, Superintendent of Transportation, and R. C. MOORE, Assistant Engineer. These reports prove the Road to be a flourishing and prosperous condition—not the first accident, according to the report of the Superintendent of Transportation, having occurred during the year. The increased profits for seven months of the past year over the corresponding period of last year, was \$26,043, and for the month of October alone \$13,110. The policy of permanently reducing the fare has worked well; and now that the road has been completed to the Tennessee, and the Milwaukee branch is soon to be finished, largely increased profits are confidently calculated on for the next year.

Hon. S. PARSONS, of Huntsville, is elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

DR. DEXTER W. DORSEY has been re-elected Judge of the county court of Benton.

ROME, Nov. 22. Cotton.—Our market is very much depressed, and the staple goes rather dull, we have to report a decline of 2 to 4. We quote extremes 7-10 to 8-10 cents.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21. The transactions yesterday reached 2700 bales, as follows:—30 bales at 97; 553 at 10; 166 at 10 1/2; 213 at 10 1/4; 87 at 10 1/2; 75 at 10 5/8; 125 at 10 3/4; and 111 bales at 10 1/2. Prices were depressed, and rather in favor of buyers.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 20. The Cotton market has had a decided downward tendency for two days, and yesterday fair sold at 10-3-8 cts. The sales of the day were 1300 bales at extremes of 9 1/2 to 10 5/8; principal sales at 10-1-4 to 10-3-8 cts.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21. New-York Market.—To-day, there were 2900 bales Cotton sold. Fair Upland quoted at 10 1/2; Orleans 11. The market has declined a quarter of a cent.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21. The Market.—Yesterday there were 2500 bales Cotton sold. The market had not declined but was heavy. Middling quoted at 10; good middling 10 1/2.

DISTRESSING DEATH.—We are pained to learn that Eugene C. an interesting little daughter of Mr. D. A. W. Patterson, of this place, aged 4 years and 6 months, died on Thursday last from the effects of poison. While out at play on Saturday last, accompanied by a little negro boy usually attendant upon her, she ate of the seeds and blossoms of the "Florida Colic," a weed quite common about the village, from the effects of which she died on Thursday.

Golden Banner.

Another Variety of Cotton.—Col. Sawwell has sent to the Memphis Eagle, a sample of cotton of which the editor says: "the staple is fine, beautiful and large." Col. S. says: "It is called the Golden boll, and is represented to be a native of the interior of Central America. This specimen is taken from a plant raised in my garden, which I have some eight or ten feet high. The soil was rich, but not adapted to its culture, being too wet. The average height of the stalks was about four and a half feet, planted four feet apart."

"The distinguishing properties which characterize this description of cotton, are its prolific production, the long silky texture of its fibre, and the astonishingly large size and great number of bolls, several of the plants had from 120 to 130, of which from 60 to 80 were fully matured, ten of which, being frequently tested by the scales weighed four and a half ounces of seed cotton. Those bolls that did not reach full maturity in size, all opening, yielding cotton apparently of as good quality, but not the same amount of the early bolls."

Re-appearance of the Cholera on the Mississippi.—Extract from a letter to the Editor of the St. Louis Reveille, dated: CAPE GIRARDEAU, Nov. 1, 1849.

Eds. of Reveille.—I arrived yesterday morning, and hasten to inform you of the prevalence of the cholera at this place in an alarming form. Ten cases occurred during the day yesterday, all of which proved fatal. The victims were, without exception, acclimated residents, in easy circumstances. The St. Louis Union of 31st inst., states that one or two white persons and several slaves, died of the epidemic quite recently at St. Genevieve.

A discussion arose yesterday in the House on the introduction of a bill by Mr. Gardner, of Barbours, to alter the name of Benton county to that of De Soto, on account of the course of the Missouri Senator on the slavery question. Several members opposed the bill on the ground that the people of Benton county had expressed no wish for the change, and that it would be an infringement of the rights of the people of that county to alter its name without even consulting their wishes. Others opposed it, because they thought it a very small game to make an indirect attack on Mr. Benton, when they had great issues to meet which required unanimity, and should be met with dignity.

They called upon the member from Barbours, if he wishes to condemn the course of Mr. Benton, to introduce resolutions to that effect and they would vote for them. The member from Benton declared that there had been no expression of the will of their constituents calling for such a change, and appeared to the courtesy of the House not so unnecessarily to interfere with the local affairs of their county. The remarks of Mr. Kennedy, a whig member from Chambers, which were sensible and to the point, as well as honest

and manly, showed perhaps more clearly what was the object of the bill. He remarked, that he could not sanction by his vote a bill which would have the effect of placing the democratic party in the House in a false position before the State. It was postponed indefinitely. Every measure calculated to sow discord in the Legislature on the slavery question, or to evade the broad, main issues now before the people of the South, should be avoided. We do not like this huddling of the waters. We want it to be light so that we may see which way the big fish are swimming.—*Adv. and Gazette.*

### ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, November 16, 1849. Senate met pursuant to adjournment. The orders of the day were taken up, when several private bills were taken up, read a second time, and referred to Committees, and some ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for the temporary relief of tax collectors was read a third time and passed, and sent to the House—which is as follows:

That the Comptroller of Public Accounts be and he is hereby authorized to delay instituting legal proceedings against defaulting tax collectors until after the first day of February next, in all cases where, in his opinion, they have a sufficient security for such default, unless the securities of the tax collector of any of them, shall require suit to be brought earlier.

The Senate proceeded to the Hall of Representatives, to compute and count the votes for Governor. Henry W. Collier having received a majority of all the votes cast for Governor at the late general election, as appeared from the official returns.

The Speaker declared him to have been duly and constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Alabama for the term prescribed by the Constitution. The Senators then withdrew, and returned to the Senate, and adjourned for the day.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, November 16, 1849.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Comptroller of Public Accounts, stating that the funds appropriated for the pay of the members and officers of the General Assembly had been exhausted.

The Speaker announced the Standing Committee.

Mr. Edwards offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Bill approved March 9th 1848, in many respects, objectionable to the people of this State; that it is unequal in its operation; that the meaning of some of its provisions is obscure and uncertain; that its execution is oppressive; and that it is otherwise burdensome to the laboring classes.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to take into consideration the said bill, and report as soon as practicable, a bill or bills repealing its objectionable parts.

Mr. Jones moved to amend by way of substitute as follows:

Resolved, That the present Revenue Bill, approved March 9th 1848, in many of its provisions is objectionable to the people of this State; and that the Committee of Ways and Means take into consideration said Revenue Bill, and report a bill or bills repealing its objectionable features, at as early a day as practicable.

Mr. Walker moved to amend as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report to this House, at as early a day as practicable, a Revenue Bill for the State of Alabama.

Mr. Baker offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a select committee be raised by the Speaker, to consist of seven, for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of memorializing the Congress of the United States to grant to each Rail Road company (whose road is not at early completed) in this State, each alternate section of public land which may be situated within ten miles of each of said roads, for the purpose of better enabling said companies to construct their roads; and report to this House.

The Committee consists of Messrs. Baker, Adams, Jones, Perkins, J. H. King, Gassam and Brazier.

Mr. Camp offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of consolidating suits on bills of exchange where all the parties live in the same county, so as to make but one bill of cost.

Mr. N. Davis offered the following resolution, which was lost:

Resolved, That the Senate concurring, the two Houses will assemble in this Hall on Monday next to elect a Senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis.

Mr. Humphreys introduced joint resolutions No. 1, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bridges, from the Select Committee, reported a substitute in lieu of the bill concerning the inspection of bagging and rope, which after being amended by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting, "that all the above recited act, except the fifteenth section be and the same is hereby repealed," the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Storrs offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be authorized and required to contract for and procure a suitable clock to be placed in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The Senate, by invitation, appeared in the Hall, and the two Houses in convention proceeded to count the vote and declare the election of Governor of

the State of Alabama for the ensuing term. The vote stood for Collier 37, 221. Rice 326, Beale 89, Walker 1, Sutton 103, Hodges 8, Hopkins 4, Chilton 9, Davis 1.

### SENATE.

SATURDAY, November 17, 1849.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Comptroller in relation to the fund appropriated for the pay of the members and officers of the Legislature—stating that the fund was exhausted.

Also, the Report of the Quarter Master General, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Also, the Biennial Reports of the Comptroller, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Edwards, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill for the prosecution of persons guilty of illegal trading with slaves reported a substitute for the original bill, which was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Murphy, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill in relation to the office of petit juror, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage, which after being amended, on motion of Mr. Abernethy, was finally ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Storrs offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the Senate, to act with a similar committee on the part of the House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be to examine the office of the Comptroller and report the condition of each to the present General Assembly.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17, 1849.

The Speaker laid before the House the Biennial report of the Comptroller, and a communication from Mr. Storrs 5000 copies were ordered to be printed.

A message from the Senate transmitting a resolution of that body in relation to counting the legal votes given on the amendments to the constitution, proposing to appoint a joint committee of the two Houses for that purpose.

Also that the Senate had passed a bill for the temporary relief of tax collectors. The resolution was concurred in, and the said bill read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Watts offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into and report to this House at an early day, the propriety of having made a thorough and complete Geological, Mineralogical, and Agricultural survey of the State.

Resolved, That said committee enquire further and report at an early day, what amount of appropriation it will probably require to complete said survey.

Resolved, That said committee, if in their opinion it is expedient, report a bill for the accomplishment thereof.

Some action here took place in relation to the election of a Supreme Judge.

Mr. Hall offered the following as a resolution, for that purpose and amendment, so as to bring on that election on Wednesday next.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a report from the Inspectors of the Penitentiary; a report from the Chaplain of the Penitentiary; and a report from the Physician of that institution; which were referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Mr. Gardner offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Military be instructed to enquire into the propriety of abolishing all militia laws in this State, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Hall offered the following as an amendment to the Rules of the House which lies over one day.

That the Speaker is hereby authorized and required to appoint a standing committee, of nine, which shall be known and designated as the Committee on General Laws.

The House adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

### SENATE.

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1849.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. The President laid before the Senate the Biennial Report of the State Treasurer, accompanied by a copy of a correspondence pertaining to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. GODDARD presented the petition of Richard G. Davis of Baldwin county.

Mr. PRESIDENT (Mr. Judge in the Chair) laid before the Senate the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the Black Warrior river which was received.

Mr. JUDGE, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the bill of the last Legislature on the subject of local legislation, which was concurred in.

Mr. MANNING, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, to whom was referred the petition of Wm. Armstrong and R. C. Mason, reported the same back to the Senate, and recommended its reference to the Judiciary Committee. Concurred in.

Mr. ABERNETHY, from Committee on Proposition and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Russell Williams and W. W. Caldwell, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage. Resolution adopted.

A resolution was adopted to go into the election of solicitor for the 7th circuit on Thursday next, the House concurring.

Mr. JUDGE introduced a bill to incorporate a Medical College in the city of Montgomery, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS it was Resolved, That the Committee on Banks and Banking be instructed to inquire into the expediency and the authority of the Legislature at this session to establish a stock bank at Mobile, with offices of discount and deposit at Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Huntsville and Tusculum.

The bill to provide for the selection of school lands in lieu of the 17th sections in the Choctaw purchase, the House joining resolution in relation to the Washington monument; the House bill abolishing the office of general administrator of Lawrence county, were severally read third time and passed.

Several House bills were read a second time and referred to committees.

The Bill to incorporate the Bank of Montgomery was read the second time, and referred to the committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. GUNN introduced a bill securing costs on appeals and writs of error. Mr. EDWARDS introduced a bill to be entitled An act to amend the road laws of this State.

Mr. EDWARDS offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on the 16th Sections be instructed to inquire into the expediency of devoting the income of 17th Sections to instruction in the common branches of education, and, in preference, to the education of children of poor parents to the amount of ten dollars each for said scholars; while attending school.

Resolved, That said committee further inquire into the expediency of passing an act to amend the law as to the right of sending scholars out of the township of their proper residence, and drawing portions of the school fund so as to define more clearly in what cases this may be done, and who is to be the judge of the necessity.

The orders of the day were the take up.

The bill more effectually to prosecute persons guilty of illegal trading with slaves was read a third time and passed.

The bill to amend the law in relation to the offence of petit larceny was read the 3th time, and passed.

A message was received from the House announcing that body had passed the several bills which were named in the message two of which were laid on the table by the Senate, and the remainder read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. JUDGE offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed on the part of the Senate, to act with a like committee to be appointed by the House of Representatives, whose duty it shall be to examine the account current and vouchers of F. S. Lyon, sole Commissioner of the State Bank and Branches embracing the period of the whole management of said Lyon as such Commissioner; and that said committee report the result of their deliberations to both Houses of the General Assembly.

Messrs. Morrisett, Compton and Judge, were appointed said committee.

On motion of Mr. STORRS, the bill to incorporate the Bank of Montgomery was taken up, and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. WINSTON, the bill to regulate the business of Banking was taken from the table and ordered to a second reading.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 19, 1849.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Speaker laid before the House the Biennial Report of the State Treasurer, which was referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

Mr. GOODMAN moved to reconsider the vote by which on Saturday last the report of the Comptroller was ordered to be printed, which motion prevailed, and the report was referred to the Committee on Printing.

On the motion of Mr. STORRS, Mr. Gardner was added to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. GARDNER introduced a bill to repeal in part an act therein named. Also, a bill to change the name of the county of Benton, which was read the first time, and, on motion of Mr. Watley after some considerable discussion, the bill was indefinitely postponed.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that body had appointed a committee to act with a similar committee to be appointed by the House, to examine the offices of the Comptroller and Treasurer, and report on the condition thereof. Also, that the Senate had originated and passed a bill for paying jurors in justice, courts in Blount county; and that the Senate had concurred in the amendment of the House to the resolution of the Senate proposing to elect a Supreme Court Judge.

The Speaker laid before the House the Report of F. S. Lyon, Commissioner and Trustee of the State Bank and Branches, which was read and

On motion of Mr. WATTS, laid on the table, and 7500 copies ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. BRIDGES, the message of the Governor was taken from the table and made the special order of the day for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

The House then adjournment till to-morrow.

### SENATE.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20, 1849.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. MATTHEWS introduced a bill to prevent the sacrifice of real estate, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. WARE offered joint resolutions providing, that the Committee on the State Capitol of the Senate, in connection with the committee of the House, be authorized to employ some competent mechanic to act with said committees in the examination of the Capitol, and recommend such repairs as may seem necessary for the preservation of the same. Resolution adopted.

A resolution was adopted to go into the election of solicitor for the 7th circuit on Thursday next, the House concurring.

Mr. JUDGE introduced a bill to incorporate a Medical College in the city of Montgomery, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

On motion of Mr. EDWARDS it was Resolved, That the Committee on Banks and Banking be instructed to inquire into the expediency and the authority of the Legislature at this session to establish a stock bank at Mobile, with offices of discount and deposit at Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Huntsville and Tusculum.

The bill to provide for the selection of school lands in lieu of the 17th sections in the Choctaw purchase, the House joining resolution in relation to the Washington monument; the House bill abolishing the office of general administrator of Lawrence county, were severally read third time and passed.

Several House bills were read a second time and referred to committees.

The Bill to incorporate the Bank of Montgomery was read the second time, and referred to the committee on Banks and Banking.

The bill to regulate the Business of Banking was read the second time, when, on motion of Mr. Beckett, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, November 20, 1849.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

&lt;



Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.  
Seven days later from Europe.  
Arrival of the steamer  
America.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.  
Dissolution of the Ministry—Canadian  
Annexation—Turkey and Russia—Retreat  
of the Emperor—The Hungarian  
Refugees—Butcher of Hungarians  
Decline in cotton—Breadstuffs dull,  
&c.

The steamer America reached Halifax at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, but the line not being in working order, our dispatch did not reach us until after midnight, and is the first that has yet been received direct from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Nov. 15.—O P. M.  
The steamer America reached here at 7 o'clock this morning, but the line not working between St. John and Calais, Maine, the news has been laying in the office all day.

The America left Liverpool on the 2d, and brings dates from London to the 2d and Paris to the 1st. She brings 82 passengers, and started for New York at 9 o'clock this morning.

ENGLAND.—The English press devotes much space to the consideration of the Canadian annexation address.—The London Times says, by whomsoever proposed or concocted, it reflects great credit upon the tact, skill, and astuteness of its author. In speaking of the annexation of Canada to the United States, the Times says, that the conduct of the people will be directed by motives of prudence and interest alone, if they think they can do without Canada. Then and there only will they give up Canada. They will not cede those harbors which must ever command the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and protect the trade of the Atlantic.

FRANCE.—The French Ministry has resigned or been dismissed, because of their disinclination to sustain the views embodied in the President's letter to M. Ney, relating to the affairs of Rome.—Great excitement existed in Paris in consequence, but the President was firm, and has written a letter to the Assembly, which the London Times characterizes as imprudent but spirited. He has formed a new Cabinet, which wholly represents the views of the President and a majority of the Assembly.

Intelligence of the dismissal of the French Ministry was received in London on Thursday, and caused much surprise and excitement.

The French Ministry resigned in a body on the 30th, though one account says they were dismissed. It seems that the whole ministry assembled that morning, with the exception of O'Dillon Carrot, who was ill, to advise the President respecting the appointment of a successor to M. Fialoux, the returning minister. At their meeting, Louis Napoleon emphatically declared that the Cabinet wanted dignity. This insult was too deep to be forgiven, and the President added that the Cabinet had been too subservient to the Conservative party of the Assembly; that the Clubs of the Council of State did what he himself could not do, settled the policy of Government, and actually nominated the ministry. This was enough. An explosion instantly followed.

In the evening M. Dupin read to the Assembly a message from the President, which is very spirited and interesting, for it may positively produce the coup d'etat which has long been foreshadowed.

The London Times says it is a clear and definite signification of the sweeping measure by which the French President has changed his whole administration, and we must suppose that Louis Napoleon intends to convey to France and the world his intention to assume, in his own person, the supreme direction of the affairs of the Republic. "Men are needed," says the President, "who can comprehend the necessity of a single direction of a firm character, and a wise necessity of action as well as of works."

The Times continues: "Louis Napoleon has placed himself between absolute success, crowned with absolute power, and certain destruction."

M. Thiers, M. Mole and Gen. Changarnier, support the new ministry, but have too much prudence, it is said to join it.

The proposition of Napoleon Bonaparte for an amnesty for the insurgents of June came before the Assembly on the 25th of October. After much discussion the proposition was negatived.

The trial of the insurgents is still progressing at Versailles.

The Parisian journals publish the following important dispatch from Gen. Lamoriciere to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

"ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 13, 1849.—Count Nesselrode notified the Ottoman Envoy yesterday, that the Emperor, taking into consideration the letter of the Sultan, confined himself to a demand that the Hungarian and Polish refugees should be expelled from Turkey."

Read Effendi regards the affair as settled.

Gen. Lamoriciere is to be recalled from Russia and gives an important post.

Rome.—Assassinations of the French soldiers continued at the latest dates. It is expected that the Pope will return soon, and that the French army will leave immediately.

Great hostility was still maintained towards the Pope.

A correspondent of the London Times says that if the Pope returns to Rome, it must be under the protection of foreign bayonets.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The friends who are nicknamed rulers in Austria, unsatisfied with the human blood they have shed, still continue their sanguinary career. The wretch Haynau has been appointed evil and military governor of Hungary.

A circular of Cassanoff is circulating in Pesth, in which he assures his countrymen that he has removed the crown of St. Stephen solely to render the coronation of a Hapsburger impossi-

ble.

TURKEY.—There is nothing of special interest from Turkey. The Polish and Hungarian refugees have been provided with new quarters. Kossuth and the leaders remain at Widdon until measures are taken for their ultimate liberation.

Sir Stratford Canning has sent passports to Gen. Geyou, the Irish Hungarian officer, and other British subjects who had been in the service of Hungary.

Russia.—There is nothing new from Russia, relative to the difficulty with Turkey about the Hungarian refugees.

THE MARKETS.—Liverpool, Nov. 23 1849.—The demand for Cotton has fallen off with both the trade and speculators. Common qualities have receded 1d; other qualities are without change.

CORRUM.—Sales of the week 42,000 bales. Speculators took 16,300 bales American, and exporters 790 bales. Committee's quotation of fair Upland and Mobile 64d; Orleans 63d.

Flour and Corn are exceedingly dull and prices are a shade lower.

Commercial advices from all parts of England continue of a favorable character. There is no new feature in trade generally.

Late dates have been received from Bombay. Monsoons had interrupted business to an unusual degree, but prices of goods are maintained.

A meeting of the citizens of Benton county, having been called at the court house in Jacksonville, on Monday, the 26th Nov., for the purpose of petitioning our State Legislature to grant a charter for a Rail Road from Jacksonville to the state line in the direction of Rome, Ga.

The meeting was organized on motion of A. J. Walker, Esq., by calling Maj. Matthew Allen to the Chair, and Geo. Hoke was requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained, and the following preamble, introduced by Gen. R. G. Earle, and on motion of A. J. Walker, Esq., was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the interest of this and the adjacent country, call loudly for a means of transportation for their produce to a ready market, which we believe will be accomplished in the construction of a Rail Road from the Town of Jacksonville in a direction towards the Georgia line, then to join a Rail Road, in contemplation by the Georgia Legislature, from Rome, in the direction of Jacksonville, to the Alabama line:

And whereas, we also believe, that should such a Rail Road be chartered by our Legislature, the Stock will all readily be taken, and the road speedily completed; that it would be a stepping stone, and give impetus to the spirit of Enterprise in the State of Alabama on the subject of internal improvements. That it would add more than any other devised plan, to the ultimate establishment, through out our State, of a great Central Rail Road, connecting the trade and travel of our own commercial cities and those of the Atlantic, connecting the resources of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers, and securing for Alabama a fair competition with her sister States; and eventually in a permanent blessing to the whole State of Alabama, and a large portion of Tennessee and Georgia.

Be it therefore Resolved, that a committee to consist of three persons, be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to draft a petition to our State Legislature, descriptive of the feelings of this meeting, and setting forth the advantages to be derived from the establishment of the proposed road, and praying them to grant a Charter for the same.

A. J. Walker, Esq., Gen. R. G. Earle and E. L. Woodward, Esq., compose the committee, and reported a petition which was accepted without a dissenting voice.

On motion of E. L. Woodward, Esq., the Chair appointed Dr. J. C. Francis, Maj. A. Moore, Messrs. Geo. Stipes, W. B. Wynne and M. W. Abernathy, a committee to procure the printing of 200 copies of the petition.

On motion of M. W. Abernathy, Esq., it was resolved, that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

M. ALLEN, Chm.

Geo. Hoke, Secy.

WHEREAS BARNUM.—A gentleman from outchitta county informs us that a neighbor of his, has a heifer calf, now about six months old, having five legs, two tails, and the ordinary number of teats—two of which, however, are on the top of its back, rendering it much more convenient for milking. It is an extraordinary animal, and will, no doubt make an excellent milk cow, having two udders. Who wants to purchase?—Washington (Ark.) Telegraph.

THE RIDE IN EAST TENNESSEE.—Some facts stated in one of our churches on last Sabbath, by a colporteur of the American Tract Society, will strike the reader with surprise. The gentleman stated that he had visited 1180 families in Hawkins county, in 1848, 362 of whom he found destitute of the Bible. In the month of February of that year, he visited a portion of the county lying west of Rogersville, and containing 150 families, and of this number he found 79, or a little over half, destitute of the Bible. On travelling half a mile in one portion of the county he found six families destitute of the Bible.

Wood is now hardened by a new process so as to be used for flooring and to resemble marble.

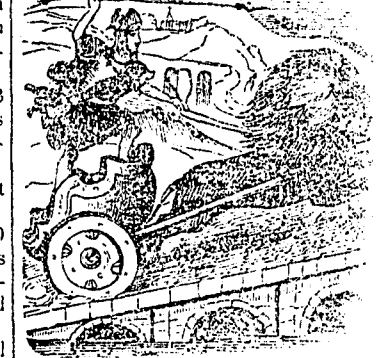
TO REMOVE WARTS.—Wash them with a strong solution of perlash, and let it dry on the warts. If this is done two or three times, the warts will disappear.

## RAYMOND & CO'S MENAGERIE!

The Proprietors desire to announce that their unrivalled collection of

LIVING WILD BEASTS, Will be opened for exhibition at Ladoga, Monday, December 16th; Jacksonville, Tuesday, 11th; Alexandria, 12.

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.



THIS collection having been selected with great care, now comprises the most remarkable variety and assortment of Wild Animals embraced in any exhibition in the United States. Messrs. Raymond & Co. have been unsparring in trouble and expense in fitting out and preparing an enterprising exhibition of this nature, and trust with the fullest confidence to the discrimination of an intelligent public to appreciate the advantages of such an Exhibition, over the many amusements offered to their notice. By means of numerous Agents in different parts of the world, the most remarkable of nature's animal world are brought together in one collection, where they can be viewed at leisure and with perfect security.

The exhibition is rendered interesting by the astonishing performance of Messrs. SCHAEFFER in the Den of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Cougars, &c., who, among other remarkable feats, will harness and drive a large Lion through a space prepared for the purpose under the Pavilion, thus showing the complete control which this renowned Lion Tamer, can exercise over the most savage denizens of the forest.

Open from 1 to 3 p. m.—Admission 50 cents. Children under 10 years of age, and Servants, 25 cents.

DR. HENDRICK BEING compelled to be absent from this place for a few days, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that Dr. Burton will attend faithfully to his professional business during his absence. He may be found at Office Row, No. 9, when not engaged professionally.

Any person desiring a settlement, either of their notes or accounts, with Dr. Hendrick, can do so by applying to George E. Haynes, Esq., Nov. 27, 1849.—31.

TAX PAYING. I AM now on my last trip around the county to receive the Taxes for 1849, and will attend at the times and places mentioned below. It is expected that those who have not paid, will attend, as longer indulgence will not be given.

See list of times, Nov. 22, 1849. Backs—Sat. Friday, 27. Fine Gravel—Sunday, 28. Pounds—Monday, 29. Miscellaneous—Tuesday, 30. John Adams, Wednesday, 31. Cross Plains, Thursday, 1. Edward Allen's, Friday, 2. Orchard, Kirby's, Saturday, 3. Dec. Jacksonville, Monday, 4. Robt. Town, Tuesday, 5. White Plains, Wednesday, 6. Torgue's Cross Roads, 7. James Taylor's, Friday, 8. Alexandria, Saturday, 9. Nov. 20, G. B. DOUTHILL, Tax Col.

Administrators Sale. BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Chambers County, we will sell to the highest bidder, at Van Buren Post Office, in the County of DeKalb, on SATURDAY THE FIFTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, the North east quarter of Section twenty, Township nine, Range seven, as the property of the estate of William C. Smith, deceased; sold subject to the widows dower.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

W. W. PALMER, E. G. RICHARDS, Nov. 20, 1849.—61. Adms.

FRESH DRUG AND MEDICINES. THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand, and are constantly receiving fresh supplies, of Drugs and Medicines, which are warranted pure and of the best quality. Also, Linseed, Train, Lamp and Castor Oils, Paints and Dye stuffs of all kinds—Varnish, a choice assortment of Brushes.

Fresh Perfumery, &c. We are also agents for many of the most popular Patent Medicines of the day, with which we will supply our clients at Manufacturers' prices.

BATTEY & BRO. Sign of the "Golden Mortar." Rome, Ga., Nov. 20, 1849.

NOTICE. THOSE indebted to Young & Nisbet by note, are hereby notified, that their notes have been placed in our hands for collection, and, if not paid in short time, they will be indubitably sued upon. We also have the claims of Dr. J. Y. Nisbet, and of Nisbet & Pellham for collection.

WALKER & J. B. MARTIN. Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 20, 1849.

American Hotel. Corner King and George Streets, CHARLESTON, S. C. By F. A. HOKE.

Washington Hall, ATLANTA, GA. BREAKFAST and dinner three times a week, at the rate of one dollar per week. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

HOLCOMBE & RICE. No. 1. HOLCOMBE, & RICE. March 6, 1849.

## Warehouse & Commission Business.

Home, Georgia. The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Warehouse under the firm of

PECK & HARDIN, where they will be ready to receive COTTON and all other produce entrusted to their care. The personal attention of one of the partners will be given to the business. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

November 13, 1849.—3m.

FIELDING BRADFORD, J. B. BRADFORD, Athens, Ga. Huntsville, Ala. F. & J. B. BRADFORD, Factors & Commission Merchants, Charleston, S. C.

REFER TO Hoke & Abernathy, J. Forney & Son, Woodward & Foster, Watt & Reeves, Colar Utah, J. T. Bradford, Talladega, Nov. 1849.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery. WILL ATTEND to all business in his profession, entrusted to his care in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega. Office in Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama.

References. Shuckelford & Co., Charleston, S. C. Hoke & Abernathy, Jacksonville, Ala. Wm. Johnson & Co., Rome, Ga.

Land for Sale. WILL expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday, the 9th of December next, the North West fourth of Section 25, Town 13, Range 9 east, in the Coosa Land District.

Terms—one half down, the balance on twelve months credit.

HENRY McREE, Agent of the Estate of Jesse McRee deceased. Oct. 30, 1849. 1849.—31.

NOTICE Land for Sale on time of 1, 2, & 3 years, interest from date. On the 15th December next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, 200 ACRES OF LAND, 50 of which is in cultivation; a fine young Apple and Peach Orchard—good water plenty—finely situated on the road from Arlescochee to Wetumpka, three miles south of Chulafinn. Post office, Randolph County, Ala. Those wishing a home in the healthy county of Randolph, would do well to go and see.

Nov. 13, 1849. J. ROWLING.

The State of Alabama, Benton County. NOTICE is hereby given to all singular, the creditors of the estate of James Brown, late of said county, deceased, that at a certain term of the County Court of said county, sitting for Orphans' business, began and held on the 25th day of October last, past, it being a regular return day of said Court in vacation, an order was passed by the said Court, decreeing said estate insolvent, and the first Friday in December next, is, by the order of said Court, appointed as the day on which John W. Smith, Administrator de bonis non of said estate, is required to make a settlement thereof. The said creditors are, therefore, hereby notified to be and appear at the Court House, in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, on the first Friday in December, as aforesaid, for the purpose of electing and nominating to the Court, a suitable person as Administrator de bonis non of said estate.

Witness A. Woods, clerk of said Court, at office this 19th day of November, 1849.

A. WOODS, Clerk.

Nov. 20, 1849.—61.

Administrator's Sale. WILL sell to the highest bidder, before the Court House, in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in January next, A LIKELY NEGRO MAN, belonging to the estate of George Fleming, deceased, who is a good Blacksmith. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser, and with approved security required. I will also sell, at the same time, one set of Blacksmith's tools, and rent to the highest bidder two Houses and Lots, one suitable for a residence, and the other for a Blacksmith shop.

C. M. FLEMING, Admr. Nov. 20, 1849.—61.—m 13.

Notices before the Register. 20th District, Northern Chancery Division of Alabama, Monday the 19th November, 1849.

Merrill P. Henderson, and wife, and Flora E. Lin Bay, and Wm. W. Lindsay, by their next friend Merrill P. Henderson, vs. John Lindsay, Thos. C. Hindman, Matthew M. Houston, et al.

THIS day came the Complainants by their Solicitor, and moved for order of publication as to Thomas C. Hindman and Matthew M. Houston, defendants to complainant's bill; and for appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, by affidavit on file, that the said Thomas C. Hindman is of lawful age and resides in Tippah County, Mississippi, and not in the State of Alabama; and that Matthew M. Houston is of lawful age and resides in Gibson County, Tennessee, and not in the State of Alabama. It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring the said Thomas C. Hindman and Matthew M. Houston, to be and personally appear before the Register of this Court at his office in the Town of Jacksonville, within 60 days from the date of this order, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's said bill of complaint as required by law and the rules of this court, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them; and that a copy of this order be posted up at the Court house door of Benton county, and a copy of the same be sent by mail to each of the said defendants.

R. G. EARLE, Reg. &c. Nov. 20, 1849.—41.—10.

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Presbyterian Female School AT TALLADEGA, WILL be opened on the first Monday in October; under the care and direction of Rev. James Hoyt, as Principal, and Miss E. Kiddle, as Assistant. Other assistants will be procured as they may be needed.

Mrs. Hoyt, an experienced and thoroughly qualified Teacher of Music on the Piano Forte, will give lessons on that instrument.

The building in which this School is to be opened, is situated in a retired but convenient part of the Town, and is now being completely and tastefully repaired and fitted up for its reception. Large additions will be made to it during the coming year, and complete CIRCULAR and PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, together with MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS will be provided for the use of the students.

It is the settled purpose of the founders and friends of this Institution to spare no effort or expense to make it equal in every respect to any Institution in our country.

In regard to the qualifications and character of the PRINCIPAL, REV. JAMES HOYT, as a scholar, a gentleman, a christian and a successful instructor of youth, we would refer those who are not acquainted with him to Rev. A. B. McKee, Talladega, Maj. A. V. Brumby, Judge Carlton, Rev. S. Henderson, H. Longfellow, Esq., Tuskegee, Rev. D. Fisher, Montgomery; Rev. W. L. Mitchell, Wetumpka.

President Not and Professors Potter and Reed, of Union College New York; Prof. Robinson, Union Theological Seminary in the city of N. York; Messrs. Hubbs and Clark, Principals of the Mount Washington Academy, N. York.

Miss Kiddle is a young Lady of exemplary christian character, and is a successful Tutoress.

Although this school is to be under the control of the Presbyterian Church of this County, and the Bible is to be always regarded and used as a prominent text book in it; yet we wish it distinctly to be known, that nothing which is peculiar to Presbyterianism will or can, according to our Constitution, ever be taught any student contrary to the expressed wishes of her parents or guardian.

Rules of Tuition per Session of Five Months.

First Department—Reading, Writing, Spelling, and such books of Geography, History, and Philosophy as are designed for children, \$10.00

Second Department—The above with Diction, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Composition, History, and Natural History, \$15.00

Third Department—The Natural Sciences, higher Mathematics, Intellectual and Moral Sciences, Rhetoric, Logic, and other branches comprising the higher elements of an English Education, \$20.00

Fourth Department—The above with the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, or any one of them, \$25.00

Instruction in any one of the above Languages, not in connection with the regular course, \$20.00

Use of the Piano, \$20.00

Use of Instrument, when used for practicing, 5.00

Visual music will form a part of the regular course of instruction, and will be taught to all the pupils without any additional charge.

A full supply of Text Books will be kept in stock.

Board, can be had in families including washing for \$9 per month.

L. E. PARSONS, H. A. RUTLEDGE, A. CUNNINGHAM, W. M. McLELLAN, A. WHITE, J. ASHLEY, J. C. KNOX. Talladega, Sept. 25th 1849. 6m.

Attention Benton County. YOU will appear at Mr. Hook on Saturday, 1st day of December, fully equipped for duty, at 10 o'clock A. M. Its order of D. M. WALKER, Capt. Nov. 20, 1849.

Tax Collector's Sale. ON the first Monday of March next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the Court house door of Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala. in obedience to and in the manner prescribed by a present Revenue law of said State, 310 acres of land, said to belong to the estate of John B. Hardin, adjoining Joseph Church or near it, and near R. J. Allen's on Coosa river, numbers not known. State and County tax for years 1848 and 1849 \$34.40 cts.

IRBY WOOLLEY, T. C. Nov. 13, 1849.—3m.—\$7.50.

Also, at the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, the W. 1-2 of S. W. 1-4 of Section 3, Township 13 of Range 2, adjoining Ellis Vack and Henry Pearson, near Springville, Owner unknown. Arrangements for State and County tax from 1848—amount made known on day of sale.

I. WOOLLEY, T. C. Nov. 13, 1849.—3m.—\$7.50.

Also, at the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, the W. 1-2 N. W. 1-4 of Sec. 2, Township 17, of Range 1, adjoining public lands and near Hezekiah Moore in Cahawba valley. Owner unknown. Arrangements for State and County tax from 1843—amount made known on day of sale.

I. WOOLLEY, T. C. Nov. 13, 1849.—3m.—\$7.50.

Also, at the same time and place, and by virtue of the same authority, a lot or tract of land lying adjoining James Gauden on the west part of Canon Creek; said to belong to Smith's estate—numbers not known—arrangements for 1848 and 1849; amount of State and County tax \$1.36 cts.

IRBY WOOLLEY, T. C. Nov. 13, 1849.—3m.—\$7.50.

## S. P. HUDSON, Goods.

Is receiving a good supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS, Which he is offering very low, for cash or to punctual Customers on time.

Oct. 16, 1849.—4t.

READY MADE CLOTHING. JUST received from Philadelphia and New York, for the Fall and Winter, at GEORGE STIPES STORE, a well made Stock, of Overcoats, Sack Coats and Business Coats; Fine Black Dress Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Silk Cravats—also Hats and Caps.—Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, FANCY GOODS, all of which will be sold uncommonly low. Call and examine.

All those indebted to me must come forward by December next and pay up without fail.

GEORGE STIPES. Jacksonville, Oct. 16.—3m.

CASH advances made on Cotton shipped to the address of Messrs. RUPERT & McLELLAN, Mobile, by the undersigned at Wetumpka.

M. S. CASSETTY. Wetumpka, Oct. 4, 1849.

ROBINSONS & CALDWELL, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WAGWOOD'S WHARF, JAMES R. HODGSON, JAMES R. CALDWELL, Charleston, S. C.

Administrators Notice. LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Joseph Brown, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the hon. the Judge of the Orphans' Court of Benton County on the 15th day of October, 1849.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them legaly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted are requested to make payment.

WM. R. BROWN, Admr. Oct. 16, 1849.—6t.

Grist and Saw Mills. THE undersigned having recently purchased the Grist and Saw mill lately owned by Mr. Reuben Lawson on Otchatchy, eight and a half miles west of Jacksonville; respectfully notifies the public that he is now engaged in putting the Mills and machinery in a complete state of repair. He is now prepared to grind corn, and fill bills for lumber of any desired size, quantity or quality. He will also be prepared before the next harvest to make flour of as good quality as any of the mills in this county.

ELIAS REID.

Executors Sale. PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Benton County, Alabama, we will offer for sale to the highest bidder on the 21 day of December next, at the late residence of Billings Bridges, deceased, near Terrapin creek, on a CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, the one half interest of a parcel of land belonging to the estate of Billings Bridges, deceased, known as the South half of North East quarter of Section nine, Township 13, Range 11, in the Coosa Land District.

Bound and approved security required.

WM. L. WHITLOCK, BAILEY BRIDGES. Nov. 6.—6t.

The State of Alabama, Randolph County. Orphans' Court, Nov. 2, 1849.

This day came Frederick Ross, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Burnham, late of said county, dec'd, and filed an allegation in writing, setting forth that the estate of his intestate is insolvent, and prays that the same may be declared and administered as an insolvent estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the second Monday of December next be set as the time of hearing the same, at the Court house in the town of Wetumpka, Ala; and that notice be given to the creditors of said deceased, and all other persons interested or concerned, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican for thirty days, of the time and place of hearing said allegation, notifying said creditors to appear at the time and place aforesaid, and show cause, if any they have, why said estate should not be declared insolvent, and administered as an insolvent estate.

Attest: C. W. STATHAM, Nov. 7, 1849.—\$6 00. C. C. R. C.

CECILE BLUFF TEMPLE ACADEMY. THE first session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the superintendence of the Rev. WILLIAM WOOD and daughter, Miss JULIA A. R. Wood, whose services have been procured for the year 1850, consisting of two Sessions of five months each.

TERMS OF TUITION. First Class.—Spelling book, reading, writing and first rules of Arithmetic, \$5.00 per Session.

Second.—The above with Arithmetic advanced, Grammar, Geography, History, \$8.00.

Third.—Including first and second with Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., \$10.00.

Fourth.—Latin, Greek or French language, or all together, 12.50.

Lessons in Music on the Piano will be given at \$48.00.

Lessons in Drawing, Painting, &c. at \$10.00, payable at the end of each session.

The Trustees bespeak a liberal patronage for the School. Boarding can be obtained in the village, in private families at reasonable rates.

ROBT. W. SMITH, JOHN L. HARRIS, Oct. 30, 1849. Trustees.

## CHEAP STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having located themselves permanently in Jacksonville, with a well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods adapted to the present and approaching seasons, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this and the adjoining towns, that their stock is entirely New and Fresh, not counterfeited, and of the best quality.

The ruinous low prices at which goods are sold in market, enable us to offer bargains to all, and will be a sufficient explanation to purchasers why we sell at so much less than they have been in the habit of buying. The stock comprises every variety of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets, Clothing, Watches, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods.

A complete assortment of Ladies Dress Goods, of the newest and most fashionable styles, comprising rich colors and Black Silk, Thibet, French Merino and Lyons Cloth, of the most beautiful designs, and richest colorings—Black Broad and Satin, and all the latest and super styled Cashmeres and Delaines—Fancy colored plaid and satin striped Alpaca and Mohair cloths—Black Bombazines, Ginghams, &



